

# GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS CONSOLIDATED

*A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter*

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A 30,000-bu. Modern Elevator at Danube, Minn.  
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# Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

HAVING YOUR name in this directory will introduce you to many old and new firms during the year, whom you do not know or could not meet in any other way. Many new concerns are looking for connections, seeking an outlet or an inlet, possibly in your territory. It is certain that they turn to this recognized Directory, and act upon the suggestions it gives them. The cost is only \$12 per year.

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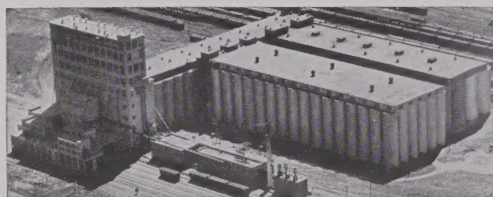
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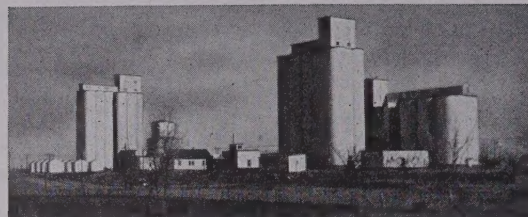
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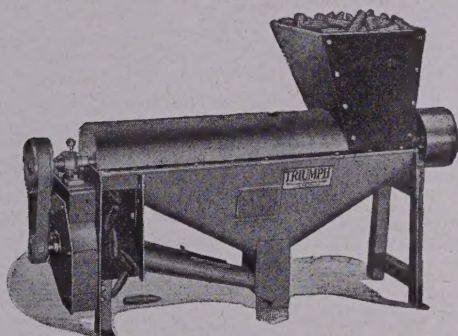
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|-------------------------------|-------|------|-------|------|-------|------|-------|------|-------|
| 32 lbs. per bushel—OATS       |       |      |       |      |       |      |       |      |       |
| 600                           | 18.75 | 610  | 19.06 | 620  | 19.38 | 630  | 19.69 | 640  | 20.00 |
| 650                           | 20.31 | 660  | 20.63 | 670  | 20.94 | 680  | 21.26 | 690  | 21.58 |
| 700                           | 21.88 | 710  | 22.19 | 720  | 22.50 | 730  | 22.81 | 740  | 23.13 |
| 750                           | 23.44 | 760  | 23.75 | 770  | 24.06 | 780  | 24.38 | 790  | 24.69 |
| 800                           | 25.00 | 810  | 25.31 | 820  | 25.63 | 830  | 25.94 | 840  | 26.26 |
| 850                           | 26.58 | 860  | 26.89 | 870  | 27.21 | 880  | 27.52 | 890  | 27.84 |
| 900                           | 28.13 | 910  | 28.44 | 920  | 28.75 | 930  | 29.06 | 940  | 29.38 |
| 950                           | 29.69 | 960  | 30.00 | 970  | 30.31 | 980  | 30.63 | 990  | 30.94 |
| 1000                          | 31.26 | 1010 | 31.58 | 1020 | 31.89 | 1030 | 32.21 | 1040 | 32.52 |
| 1050                          | 32.84 | 1060 | 33.15 | 1070 | 33.47 | 1080 | 33.78 | 1090 | 34.10 |
| 1100                          | 34.41 | 1110 | 34.72 | 1120 | 35.04 | 1130 | 35.35 | 1140 | 35.67 |
| 1150                          | 35.98 | 1160 | 36.30 | 1170 | 36.61 | 1180 | 36.93 | 1190 | 37.24 |
| 1200                          | 37.56 | 1210 | 37.87 | 1220 | 38.19 | 1230 | 38.50 | 1240 | 38.82 |
| 1250                          | 39.13 | 1260 | 39.44 | 1270 | 39.76 | 1280 | 40.07 | 1290 | 40.39 |
| 1300                          | 40.70 | 1310 | 41.01 | 1320 | 41.33 | 1330 | 41.64 | 1340 | 41.96 |
| 1350                          | 42.28 | 1360 | 42.59 | 1370 | 42.91 | 1380 | 43.22 | 1390 | 43.54 |
| 1400                          | 43.86 | 1410 | 44.17 | 1420 | 44.49 | 1430 | 44.80 | 1440 | 45.12 |
| 1450                          | 45.44 | 1460 | 45.75 | 1470 | 46.07 | 1480 | 46.38 | 1490 | 46.70 |
| 1500                          | 47.02 | 1510 | 47.33 | 1520 | 47.65 | 1530 | 47.96 | 1540 | 48.28 |
| 1550                          | 48.60 | 1560 | 48.91 | 1570 | 49.23 | 1580 | 49.54 | 1590 | 49.86 |
| 1600                          | 50.19 | 1610 | 50.50 | 1620 | 50.82 | 1630 | 51.13 | 1640 | 51.45 |
| 1650                          | 51.78 | 1660 | 52.09 | 1670 | 52.41 | 1680 | 52.72 | 1690 | 53.04 |
| 1700                          | 53.37 | 1710 | 53.68 | 1720 | 54.00 | 1730 | 54.31 | 1740 | 54.63 |
| 1750                          | 54.95 | 1760 | 55.26 | 1770 | 55.58 | 1780 | 55.89 | 1790 | 56.21 |
| 1800                          | 56.53 | 1810 | 56.84 | 1820 | 57.16 | 1830 | 57.47 | 1840 | 57.79 |
| 1850                          | 58.11 | 1860 | 58.42 | 1870 | 58.74 | 1880 | 59.05 | 1890 | 59.37 |
| 1900                          | 59.69 | 1910 | 60.00 | 1920 | 60.32 | 1930 | 60.63 | 1940 | 60.95 |
| 1950                          | 61.27 | 1960 | 61.58 | 1970 | 61.90 | 1980 | 62.21 | 1990 | 62.53 |
| 2000                          | 62.86 | 2010 | 63.17 | 2020 | 63.49 | 2030 | 63.80 | 2040 | 64.12 |
| 2050                          | 64.44 | 2060 | 64.75 | 2070 | 65.07 | 2080 | 65.38 | 2090 | 65.70 |
| 2100                          | 66.04 | 2110 | 66.35 | 2120 | 66.67 | 2130 | 66.98 | 2140 | 67.30 |
| 2150                          | 67.62 | 2160 | 67.93 | 2170 | 68.25 | 2180 | 68.56 | 2190 | 68.88 |
| 2200                          | 69.20 | 2210 | 69.51 | 2220 | 69.83 | 2230 | 70.14 | 2240 | 70.46 |
| 2250                          | 70.78 | 2260 | 71.09 | 2270 | 71.41 | 2280 | 71.72 | 2290 | 72.04 |
| 2300                          | 72.37 | 2310 | 72.68 | 2320 | 73.00 | 2330 | 73.31 | 2340 | 73.63 |
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Charles S. Clark, Manager

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Established 1898

AMERICAN ELEVATOR &  
GRAIN TRADE  
Established 1882

THE GRAIN WORLD  
Established 1928

PRICE CURRENT - GRAIN REPORTER  
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improving of grain, feeds and seeds.

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QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO 4, ILL., AUGUST 9, 1944

THE increase of 52.8 per cent in the wheat acreage of Manitoba, over 1943, raises the question of adequate labor for harvesting.

POORLY CONSTRUCTED concrete walls often leak because of improper mix, and some porous walls have been made weatherproof by covering with galvanized iron siding as in the case of the Quaker Oats concrete elevator at Emmetsburg, Ia.

THE RACE for crop destruction by the chinch bug and the corn borers is causing great damage to the leading crop of the corn belt. Some efforts have been made to check the chinch bugs but not much headway has as yet been made in checking the destructive work of the corn borer. Some good angel will no doubt soon come forward with a real remedy. The corn borer has spread to so many new fields this year corn growers generally will be glad to join in any campaign that will result in a reduction of this destructive pest.

WEEVIL are reported so plentiful in farmers bins in Southern Indiana that shippers in that territory must be on their guard against the insect. Live weevil lower the grade. Use of a good fumigant will pay.

AS SOON as Herr Hitler starts waving the white flag the grain and feed merchants of U.S.A., all lovers of Free Enterprise, will start a vigorous campaign demanding complete relief from bureaucratic domination.

SHIPPING GRAIN in gondola cars without an anchored covering of tarpaulins has proved somewhat disastrous, the early shipments showing a shortage of nearly 50 bushels to the car. However, the wind blows stronger in Kansas.

THE BETTER results obtained from planting rust resistant varieties of Spring wheat, should encourage country grain merchants to refuse to handle any Spring wheat seed other than of a rust resisting variety. The results so far reported from South Dakota indicate that Spring wheat farmers cannot afford to plant any other variety.

THE CCC is still importing and selling feed wheat, corn and barley notwithstanding the grain merchants of the land have modern mechanical facilities to handle all grains expeditiously and are fitted by long experience to market the grain efficiently and without loss to the taxpayers of USA. Clothing a bureaucrat with government authority does not give him knowledge of or experience in marketing.

THE DESTRUCTIVE work of midnight marauders who visited a Louisville, Ky., feeder's supply warehouse recently and ripped open bags of chicken and cattle feed and maliciously poured sheep dip into each bag, is a further sample of what successful feed handlers may expect from the law-abiding citizens of their community who call after dark. The installation of burglar alarms and the employment of night watchmen may reduce losses traceable to these destructive visitors.

EVERYONE KNOWS that wood will burn freely if exposed to flames or sparks, yet some of the builders of concrete elevators and tanks erected about the country have ignored this fact, and owners have permitted the forms used in pouring concrete walls left in place after structure is completed. Many fires have resulted in the burning of wood leg casings, wood flooring and wood shelves for motors. Students of fire insurance rate schedules know that whenever combustible material is used in the structure or maintenance of a concrete elevator, the plant loses its fire resistive insurance rate, so it will cost a good deal more to permit this wood to remain in the plant than to hire men to remove it.

WHILE MOST gratifying yields are reported from many wheat fields this season, the laboratory analysis does not show that protein content is up to the average of former years.

AIR COMPRESSOR tanks would explode less frequently if operators would keep the pressure release valves in working condition. Explosions reported in our news columns each month give convincing proof that this is one of the forgotten hazards of the country elevator. Watch your tanks.

OWNERS of safely stored grain will need to watch the CCC, the W.F.A. and the OPA with greater vigilance than ever, as the waving of white flags in Europe may induce our autocratic bureaucrats to rescind their ceiling price orders and substitute disastrous floor prices for each grain.

STORING damp, dirty grain in bins promotes heating and moulding, so must be watched most vigilantly if shipments are to escape heavy discounts. Cleaning and blowing often earns a pleasing premium. The discounts daily assessed in central markets for dirt and bugs would pay well for thoro cleaning before loading of every load of doubtful grade.

QUIT WORRYING. Act. Worry affects the digestive organs, which react on the heart and brain. Opportunities to act will present themselves in due course of time and should be seized upon courageously. Do not overlook the opportunities right at hand to go after business and to handle the trade after it is obtained by keeping the plant in prime physical condition and repair.

WHILE COUNTRY elevator operators of the Southwest were unable to get all the box cars needed to expedite the flow of new wheat to central markets, the railroads did a wonderful job of supplying empties and have now relieved the congestion blocking elevators of the big crop areas. The closing of the European struggle will enable the box car manufacturers to fill the accumulated orders of the rail carriers so that they can transport next year's crops more promptly than ever.

THE commercial axiom that the more there is of anything the cheaper it is, holds true of government paper evidence of promise to pay. The governments of the world are busy turning out paper money that will become cheaper and cheaper. Anyone unfortunate enough to become the possessor of a swollen bank account payable in paper can convert his misfortune into a benefit by exchanging it for tangible property. There is no better investment for the grain dealer's funds than the purchase of equipment, if it can be had, that will promote the economical handling of grain thru the elevator.



WAR AT the front needs an efficient civilian economy at home to back up the armed forces. Especially is it necessary to produce and handle food to feed the soldiers and sailors and the great number of workers in munition factories. So many men are being taken into the armed forces that the civilian economy is beginning to suffer. Even tho the railroads have the empty cars to haul grain the terminal elevators have not the manpower to unload at full capacity. The clerical forces of the railroads are holding freight bills for weeks after the Board of Trade weighing department has weighed the grain out of the car into the elevator. The unprecedented delay is due to the manpower shortage in the railroad offices. Would it not conserve manpower to concentrate on winning the war on half a dozen fronts instead of spreading our forces out thin on a score of fronts?

### Kindly Salvage Helpers

Country elevator men generally will be more than pleased with the unsolicited activities of 25 farmer customers of the Swayzee Grain Co., Swayzee, Ind., recently, when a bursting bin scattered wheat all over the surrounding landscape early one morning, and before 10:00 o'clock that night farmer customers had helped to scoop all of the spilled grain back into the elevator, and the entire spill was saved without material loss. It is very evident that the Manager of this elevator cultivates the good will of his customers and calls them all by their first names.

### Avoid Overloading Box Cars

Shippers generally avoid loading box cars higher than to a line 24 inches from the roof because some railroads are refusing to accept overloaded cars from connecting lines and claim to fear that the breaking down of the overloaded car will wreck a train and cause some loss of life and property. One thing the railroad officials seem to have entirely overlooked is that all grains do not weigh 60 pounds to the bushel and they ignore the fact that shelled corn weighs on the average 56 pounds to the measured bushel, barley 48 pounds and oats 28 to 34 pounds.

What may be an overload of wheat is not an overload for any other grain. Well posted shippers, as a rule, do everything in their power to expedite the safe and sure transportation of their property to destination, consequently they are not given to ignoring the rail carrier's regulations.

The capacity of box cars stencilled on the side of car are usually based on the carrying capacity of the car's truck, and shippers have always made it a point to load within this limit in order to avoid being blamed and convicted of ignoring carrier's orders in loading.

### All Elevators to Be Improved

One of the most encouraging signs for the grain handlers of the U. S. A., is the extensive planning of elevator improvements in the way of newer and more generous storage capacity as well as improved mechanical facilities.

The modern, up-to-date electric motors are rapidly crowding oil, steam and gasoline engines out of the elevator. Anti-friction bearings, improved head drives, safety manlifts and larger capacity legs are doing much to modernize all facilities and expedite the handling of a larger volume of grain at every point.

Engineering departments of all elevator builders are busy drafting designs and drawing up specifications for new plants. The overhauling and modernizing of all existing elevator facilities as well as building of new plants is certain as soon as materials and labor are obtainable.

The speculators of Europe are so sure of the war's early termination they are now betting 8 to 5 for an order to cease firing before October 1st.

The large crops and the handling of foreign grain in large volume has given all grain handling facilities unusual wear during the last three years of great activity.

### Relief from Labor Unions

Country elevators being isolated and without police protection have been badly handicapped by many attacks of labor unions during the war and doubtless will be called upon with new demands as soon as the war is over and the regular workers return to the elevators and feed mills for their old time employment.

The demand that every new employee engaged by Clinton's grain alcohol plant be required to join the union before obtaining employment is a sample of the unreasonable requirements of employment. The cost of a union membership is pretty steep for a man who is out of a job.

Indiana dealers who have been striving to operate their elevators with good pay and reasonable regulations for their helpers have obtained some relief through county organization and a stubborn refusal to have any dealings with the union or its representatives. In this way the strike managers must deal with the county association of employers and seldom have they succeeded in dictating rules and regulations for the elevator owner.

County organizations of grain elevator managers have helped wonderfully in maintaining harmonious relations among those engaged in the grain and feed business as well as between the employer and employee.

The trouble with most of our labor union managers is that they feel they must maintain discordant relations at all times in order to hold the interest of their members, and of course the higher

the dues collected the greater their annual income from their work in holding up industry.

### Conserve Soy Meal

The special privilege to growers of soybeans of receiving an amount of meal equivalent to that made from the beans they have delivered will prove a hardship on feeders who grow no beans.

Any such allocation is a step back to the dark ages of barter, when buyer or seller or both got the worst of the transaction, thru lack of knowledge of the value of the merchandise as correctly indicated in coin of the realm.

A grower of beans who also feeds stock, dairy animals or poultry might properly be granted a priority on his actual needs of protein meal, economically fed. Without restriction of some sort he will feed the meal wastefully or profiteer in the sale of it.

All the surplus meal should go into the hands of the regular distributors to be divided among his customers on a fair basis. The mixed feed manufacturers can be depended upon to make the limited supply go the farthest.

### Trying to Check Black Marketing of Grain

Black market operation in oats and barley by nomadic truckers, who delight in ignoring all O.P.A. regulations have not been checked with sufficient rigidity to discourage the truckers of all districts.

The country grain merchants generally would be glad to be relieved of trucker competition and to help, so far as is possible, to insure truckers being controlled just as effectively as are the elevator operators. However, it has been decidedly difficult to control the trucker merchant who buys and sells for his own account.

The recent order of the O.P.A. was designed primarily to check the unlawful activities of the truckers, but the success of the movement has not yet been insured. The O.P.A.'s latest endeavor to check the trucker's activities states that both the shipments and the records of the trucker covering each shipment must be inspected while in transit, and that truckers must stop at every roadside poster and give a full report of his operations. Failure to comply will be considered a violation of the order. After dark it is difficult for the truckers to read the signs and also difficult for the enforcement officials to gain any knowledge of the trucker's operations. Then, too, it would be decidedly difficult to grade barley or oats in the dark.

It is very evident that the O.P.A. has outlined a most difficult task for itself. The report of this new attempt to enforce O.P.A. regulations on the trucker will be watched with real interest by everyone concerned.



## Ceiling Lowered on Chicago Barley Futures

At a special meeting of the directors of the Chicago Board of Trade July 28 a regulation was adopted, effective Aug. 1, by which the ceiling price for all Chicago barley futures was set at \$1.23½ per bushel. This compares with the \$1.28 which has been in effect since early December, 1943, and is in line with the barley price order promulgated by the Office of Price Administration.

At the same time, the directors temporarily set aside the current schedule of differentials covering the tender of barley on Chicago Board of Trade futures contracts. Under the new schedule, also effective Aug. 1, No. 1 barley of Class 1 may be tendered at a premium of 1c per bushel over the contract price; No. 2 barley of Class 1 at contract price and No. 3 barley of Class 1 at a discount of 2c per bushel under the contract price.

Also, under the terms of the new regulation adopted the party who makes a delivery on a barley futures contract at Chicago is obligated to pay all elevation and loading out charges.

## Government in Grain Business in a Big Way

During the two and one-half years ending July 30, 1944, Commodity Credit Corporation has sold 631 million bushels of wheat for livestock feed. This quantity of wheat for livestock was in addition to other quantities fed each year on farms. In January, 1942, the Department of Agriculture was authorized by Congress to make sales of Government-owned wheat for livestock feed. During the 6 months ended June 30, 1942, C.C.C. sold about 35 million bushels of Government-owned wheat for feed. Sales of the Government-owned wheat during the 6-month period were made to almost all sections of the United States, with approximately 50 per cent being sold in the East and Northeast sections, about 25 per cent in the Pacific Northwest, and the remaining 25 per cent being sold chiefly in the corn belt.

During the 1942-43 crop year (beginning July 1942) C.C.C. sold almost 275 million bushels of wheat for feed, with 10 per cent of the sales for the year being made in the July-September quarter, 14 per cent in the October-December period, 21 per cent during January-March, and 55 per cent during April-June.

The North Central states received 46 per cent of the 1942-43 feed wheat sold by C.C.C., the North Atlantic states 13 per cent, the South Atlantic and South Central states 21 per cent, and the Western states 20 per cent.

Sales of feed wheat by C.C.C. during the 1943-44 crop year ending June 30, 1944, totaled 321 million bushels, 17 per cent more than was sold during 1942-43. Of the total 1943-44 sales 38 per cent was sold during the July-September quarter, 28 per cent in October-December, 14 per cent in January-March, and 20 per cent in April-June. The larger quantity sold during the 1943-44 crop year than in 1942-43 reflects the larger number of livestock and poultry in the country in 1943-44 than a year earlier, and the relatively less abundant supplies of corn, oats, barley, and grain sorghums available for feeding in 1943-44. The changes in distribution, by quarters and by regions, in 1943-44 from a year earlier also reflect changes in availability and demand for feeds in the different regions.

The quantity of wheat fed on farms where grown (excluding purchased wheat fed) during 1943-44 is estimated at more than 100 million bushels, 9 per cent more than a year earlier. The amount fed on farms in 1943-44 was only slightly larger than in 1941-42, but was 5 per cent less than the 5-year (1937-38 to 1941-42) average.

At the beginning of the last fiscal year the Corporation owned 205,000,000 bus of wheat.

These stocks were supplemented by purchases of 219,000,000 bus of wheat. Stocks available for sale on June 30, 1944, totaled 99,000,000 bus.

On June 30 the Corporation was holding 14,000,000 bus as collateral for loans on farm-stored 1943 crop wheat. A year earlier 122,000,000 bus of wheat were being held as collateral for loans. During the 1943 fiscal year farmers put 129,800,000 bus of wheat under loan and of this, they redeemed 115,000,000 bus. It is expected that considerably larger quantities of grain will be put under loan this year at the 90 per cent of parity rate recently announced by W.F.A.

## Pricing Commodities Sold by Government

Broad over-all methods of price control for sales by the government of all commodities except food and except those commodities originally purchased by the Government for resale or stockpiling were announced by the Office of Price Administration Aug. 2.

These methods, which become effective Sept. 1, 1944, or earlier at the option of any government agency, also apply to sales of all commodities except food by a contractor or subcontractor whose contract has been terminated by a government agency where he has been authorized or directed by the government agency to sell the commodities, and where the proceeds are paid or credited to the government agency. They are, in other words, contractors selling for the government agency.

## Modern Elevator at Danube, Minn.

Danube, Minn., the county seat and metropolis of Renville county is on the Hastings and Dakota division of the C. M. & St. P. & P. R. R. Here the Pacific Grain Co., after operating an old elevator for many years, built a modern 30,000 bus. elevator, a large warehouse for handling sacked products, a large convenient office and a commodious driveway.

The basement under the office contains heating equipment. The office is finished in natural wood and desks and furniture were built to match providing pleasing surroundings for customers and workers.

The large salesroom adjoining the office has large windows and shelves for the attractive display of merchandise offered for sale.

The grain elevator sets on a re-inforced concrete slab foundation having a semi-basement under the elevator.

The elevator is a cribbed structure, formed of 2x8, 2x6 and 2x4 and contains 22 hoppers bins to which grain is diverted by a gerber distributor.

A 3,000 bus. per hour leg is set in a very large receiving pit. A ¼" steel boot tank set in concrete serves as protection for the various pit units.

Strong Scott head drives at the top of the house transmit power from the 10 h.p. motor.

In the commodious driveway a 20-ton scale is provided for receiving grain and this is fitted with special Strong Scott pneumatic type dump. Special grates and pits at the rear of the scale serve the leg.

For shipping grain a 100 bus. hopper scale is located in the workfloor of the elevator and is served by gravity from all of the bins. This scale in turn delivers to the shipping leg, which is fitted with well casings to the cars and special steel spouting coming back to the driveway for the retailing of feed.

On the side of the elevator is a warehouse for storage of sacked commodities. Access to and from this plant was provided so it may be served from cars or trucks as desired.

In addition to the warehouse shown at the rear of the elevator a large warehouse was set on a separate foundation detached from the

elevator, an iron clad building that will house commodities handled at this station.

The entire plant, designed and built by the T. E. Ibberson Co., is covered with galvanized iron, roof and walls.

(See illustration on outside front cover page.)

## Price of Wheat Too Low

During and after the first World War the price of wheat at Chicago ranged upward to \$3.45 in both years 1917 and 1920.

The per capita of money in circulation ranged upward from \$39.05 in 1917, to \$42.33 in 1918, \$45.95 in 1919 and the top of that period \$51.38 in 1920.

Now the per capita of money in circulation is steadily rising, being about \$172 at last reports.

With nearly four times as much money in circulation should not the price of wheat be four times as high as it was after the first World War? That would be \$13.80 per bushel. This seems fantastic; but not more so than the actual \$175 per capita in circulation, resulting from astronomic figures of our war expenditures and the inflated federal debt.

In 1865 the war between the states swelled the per capita from \$13.85 in 1860 to \$31.18. The price of wheat in Chicago made its highest of the period at \$2.85 per bushel in May, 1867. In other words the price of a bushel of wheat was about one-tenth of the per capita of money in circulation. On this basis the present price of wheat should be \$17.50 per bushel.

It is obvious that the market price of wheat should be bumping up against whatever ceilings the Congress chooses to establish.

## Bean Picking Agricultural Labor?

The Supreme Court of Michigan by 5 to 3 has reversed the decision by Judge McDonald in the suit by the Minor Walton Bean Co. against the Michigan Unemployment Compensation Commission, and in doing so upset the ruling made in 1940 by the Commission holding that the picking of beans was agricultural labor.

This term was defined by the Commission in the same language as it previously had been defined by Congress and the Bureau of Internal Revenue, all of which had held the picking of beans not covered by the act. The decision of the Court now creates a conflict, with the same work held exempt from tax under the Federal Social Security Act but, at least in 1940, not exempt under the Michigan act.

The majority held the work was not exempt employment because it was not done on the farm, and in doing so the court disregarded the legislature's 1939 amendment to the Michigan act which exempted "agricultural labor," as well as the Commission's definition of the term.

The Michigan act was again amended in July, 1941, to incorporate by reference the Commission's definition, which was then contained in the Federal Social Security Act. It was again amended in 1942 to specifically write the definition into the Michigan statute. These amendments, however, were not considered in the Minor Walton case, which involved only the year 1940.

The result in this suit is that the company is directed by the Supreme Court to pay unemployment compensation to Mrs. Ina L. D. Willis of Charlotte, Mich., who was formerly employed as a bean picker.

While the price administrator may examine and inspect books or records required to be kept under the price control act, a person cannot be required to testify orally since he has a right to claim his privilege against self-incrimination. (Bowles v. Dwech, U. S. Dist. Ct., S. D. N. Y. Jan. 20, 1944.)



## Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reform or improvements. Dealers having anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade are urged to send it to the Journals for publication.]

### Fed Up with Regulations

*Grain and Feed Journals:* Grain men are getting fed up with the regulations on grain and ceilings; they ought to get some 4 or 5 year old child to get things straightened out for them. Shortage of paper, yet 32 sheets for a oat price ceiling with several prices in each grade of oats.—Schwab Grain Co., Route 2, Peru, Ill.

### Free Use of Public Highways?

*Grain & Feed Journals:* Why should the rail and air carriers, the barge lines and the shippers of heavy freight, such as grain and feed be taxed to build public highways? Illinois is now credited with planning to raise \$4,000,000,000.00 for improving its roads. The trucks and the buses should help materially to maintain the highways which they try to monopolize. They maintain terminals in a few large cities, but most of their country station stops are now at the corner of Main Street and the post office. They use the public highways for revenue only and pay taxes at headquarters, often in another state. Let us assess all users of our public highways for their construction and maintenance the same as is done by the builders of toll bridges. After the first cost is collected reduce the toll to the cost of maintenance.

I admit the cost of hauling grain to the country elevator in greatly reduced by the modern country highways, but why should the taxpayers of each county provide good roads for non-tax paying revenue chasers?—Jones & Smith.

### Area of Production and Overtime

*Grain and Feed Journals:* Generally speaking, employees of grain elevators have been exempted from Wage and Hour regulations under the Area of Production exemption where their employees did not exceed 10 in number. The Supreme Court in the widely publicized Holly Hill case, early in June of this year, held invalid the use of the number of employees as a test of whether or not a firm operated in the Area of Production. The Court also held that the new definition of Area of Production, when it is adopted, will be applied retroactively to determine the rights and obligations of the parties to the suit.

In effect, whatever new Area of Production definition is adopted will be the basis for determining employers liability for overtime requirements from 1938 when the Wage and Hour law became effective. We are informed that the present Administrator has stated, that no governmental action will be taken to enforce the new regulation retroactively against employers who were exempt under the old definition. Whatever his policy may be, however, it will not protect an employer from employee's suits under provisions of Section 16 (b). In short, if you do not come within the new area of production definition you could be held liable for overtime payments from 1938 to the present.—Farmers Elevator Ass'n of So. Dakota, Aberdeen, S. D.

Many of the trace elements, required by crops in such small amounts as to seem negligible, are just as important as such common plant foods (macronutrients) as nitrogen, potash and phosphate. The soil is easily tested with a mold known as *Aspergillus niger*.

### The Grain Dealers Conventions

By REGULAR ATTENDANT

I have sworn off of conventions with the very best intentions, For they take both time and money, don't you know, Oh, I've sworn that I would quit them and insisted I'd omit them— But, when next the old gang gathers, watch me go! All the sessions I've attended have brought me, before they ended, Headaches, trouble, grief, expense and wear and tear, Still, for all their doggone trouble they've brought pleasure more than double, So, next time the sessions open, I'll be there!

### Piling Ohio Wheat on Ground

By W. E. GEST

The grain shippers of Oklahoma and Texas have no priority for piling surplus wheat stocks on ground about their elevators. Defiance County, Ohio, has had an unusual crop of wheat this year and during the month of July the Ney Co-operative Grain Co. at Ney, of which Chas. B. Krohn is manager, shipped over 200,000 bus. Doubtless many more bushels would have been shipped over the Cincinnati Northern Railroad had cars been available.

All of the new crop was dry, weighing 60 to 62.5 lbs. and graded No. 2. Much of the elevator's receipts were piled on the ground and some of it remained there for a couple of weeks, but fortunately the weatherman was kind enough to defer all rainstorms and the grain has now been scooped back into the elevator without damage.

The Farmers Co-operative Elevator at Ney kept open 12 to 18 hours a day to accommodate the farmers who were hastily combining their crop in hope of getting it under cover before rains came.

As is shown by illustration herewith, grain was received in the usual way and spouted

from cupola to the outside where the wheat was assembled in one pile rising some 60 feet above the ground. It was piled against the side wall of the concrete elevator without fear of any damage from lateral stress.

### Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other merchants from the same line of business under favorable conditions. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities so cultivate friendly relations and profit by the experience and study of others.

Aug. 14, 15. National Hay Ass'n, Chicago, Ill.

Sept. 7, 8. Ohio Seed Dealers Ass'n, at Ohio Agr. Exp. Sta., Wooster, O.

Sept. 12-13. Urbana, Ill., College of Agriculture. The American Soybean Ass'n will celebrate its silver anniversary with an excellent two-day program. J. E. Johnson, Pres., Champaign, Ill.

Oct. 2, 3. Illinois Feed Ass'n, Abraham Lincoln Hotel, Springfield, Ill.

Oct. 5. Iowa Seed Dealers Ass'n, Kirkwood Hotel, Des Moines, Ia.

Oct. 6, 7. Western Seedsmen's Ass'n, President Hotel, Kansas City, Mo.

Jan. 15, 16. Northwest Retail Feed Ass'n, Hotel Nicollet, Minneapolis, Minn.

Feb. 6, 7. Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Illinois, Hotel Pere Marquette, Peoria, Ill.

Feb. 13, 14, 15. Farmers Elevator Ass'n of Minnesota, Nicollet Hotel, Minneapolis, Minn.

### National Hay Convention Aug. 14, 15

The National Hay Ass'n will hold its 49th annual convention Aug. 14 and 15 at the Morrison Hotel, Chicago.

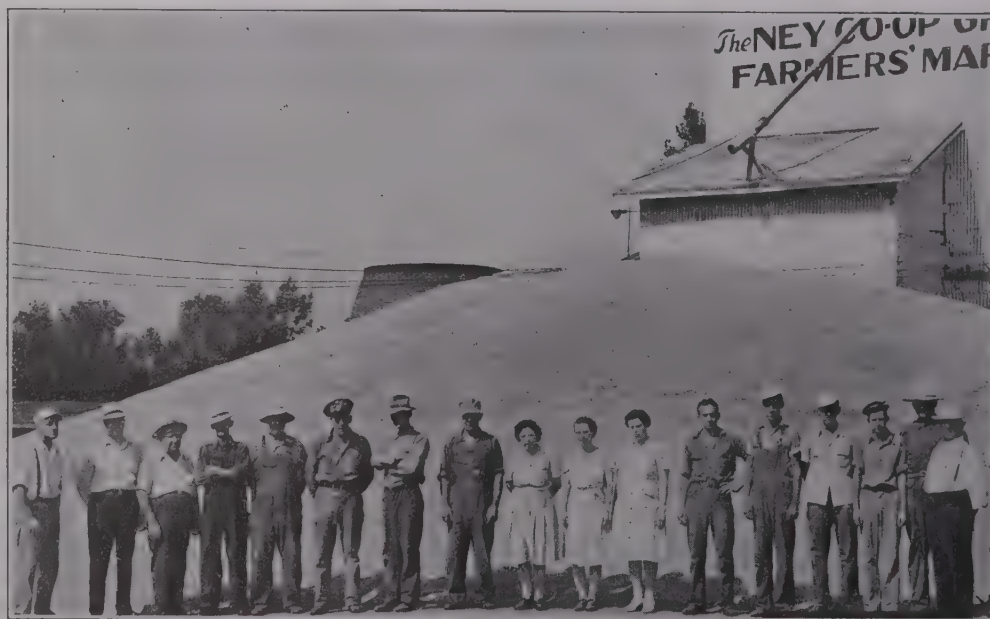
Sec'y Fred K. Sale announces discussions on The Hay Business After the War, The Alfalfa Ceiling Regulation, The Labor Situation, The Freight Outlook Ahead, Small Business and the Post-War Period. Everyone interested in the hay business will be welcome.

### A Cooperationist!

Binks: "He has his back to the wall and his ear to the ground, his shoulder to the wheel and his nose to the grindstone, his head level and both feet on the ground."

Sinks: "Contortionist?"

Binks: "No—a guy trying to do business with the O.P.A."—Grocers Spotlight.



45,000 Bus. of Wheat Beside Elevator at Ney, O.



# Barley Ceiling of July 27, 1944

The O.P.A. has issued Supplement No. 3 to Food Products Regulation No. 2, barley, effective July 27.

(a) Base prices by location for the "standard grade" of barley, and for other barley not required to be sold on grade, shall be as follows:

(1) At the following terminal base points the prices per bushel as shown:

|                                      |        |
|--------------------------------------|--------|
| Chicago, Ill.                        | \$1.20 |
| Milwaukee, Wis.                      | 1.20   |
| Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minn.      | 1.14   |
| Duluth, Minn., and Superior, Wis.    | 1.14   |
| Omaha, Neb., and Council Bluffs, Ia. | 1.14   |
| Sioux City, Ia.                      | 1.125  |
| San Francisco, Cal.                  | 1.23   |
| Los Angeles, Cal.                    | 1.24   |
| Portland, Ore.                       | 1.13   |
| Seattle and Tacoma, Wash.            | 1.13   |
| Ogden, Utah                          | 1.15   |

(2) At any interior rail point in Area A the highest price determined by deducting from the base price at any terminal base point the transportation charges per bushel from such interior rail point to such terminal base point at the lowest domestic carload freight rate.

(3) At any interior point in Area A, other than an interior rail point, the base price at the nearest interior rail point.

(4) At any interior point in Area B, the price set forth in Table III of Appendix A opposite the state and county or parish wherein the interior point in question is situated. If any interior point lies in the two price zones, its base price shall be the price of the higher zone. If any interior point lies in a zone for which no price is named, its base price shall be the highest base price in any county or parish abutting such zone.

(5) At the farm where grown, the base price of the nearest interior rail point less 4 cents per bushel.

(b) For base prices on imported barley, see Sec. 11 of this supplement.

**GROWER'S MAXIMUM PRICE.**—The maximum price of a producer is as follows:

(a) If you deliver any lot of barley on the farm where grown or at roadside near the farm, your maximum price per bushel, bulk, shall be the base price at the farm where grown, with the following two exceptions:

(1) If there is an interior rail point on the farm, and you deliver the barley to your customer at a rail loading facility at such interior rail point, your maximum price shall be the base price at the interior rail point, less one cent per bushel if delivered to your customer loaded in a rail car or less 2.5 cents per bushel if not so loaded.

(2) If you are a landlord and you receive the barley from your tenant as or in lieu of rent, and if the lease or rental agreement between you provides for delivery of the barley at some point other than the farm where grown, then your maximum price for the sale of the barley to your tenant for delivery at the farm shall be the base price at the farm plus 1.5 cents per bushel.

(b) If you deliver the barley by truck or wagon from the farm where grown to an elevator or warehouse (not including a delivery to a feeder, store, or processing plant, which is covered in paragraph (e) separately), your maximum price per bushel bulk shall be the base price at that point less 2.5 cents per bushel.

(c) If you store the barley in any elevator or warehouse located at an interior point and deliver it to your customer in storage your maximum price shall be the base price at that point less one cent per bushel, but you must either pay or have deducted from the payment of the maximum price to you all accrued storage and handling charges, including the loading out charges. If your customer is also the warehouseman, the deduction for handling and loading out shall be not less than 1.5 cents per bushel.

(d) (1) If you deliver the barley by truck or wagon from the farm where grown to your customer at a rail loading facility at an interior rail point, without loading into cars, your maximum price per bushel, bulk, shall be the base price at that point less 2.5 cents per bushel; or

(2) If you deliver the barley to your customer loaded aboard a rail car or barge, and if it is delivered at point of loading, your maximum price shall be the base price at point of loading less 1 cent per bushel; or

(3) If after so loading the barley on a rail car or barge, you deliver it to your customer following a rail or barge movement, your maximum price shall be the base price at point of loading less 1 cent per bushel but plus your transportation cost from the point of loading: Provided, That if after a rail or barge movement you store the barley, you must either pay or have deducted from the payment of the maximum price to you all accrued storage and handling charges, and the loading out charge. If your customer is also the warehouseman, the deduction for handling and loading out shall not be less than 1 cent per bushel.

(e) You may deliver the barley by truck or wagon to either a feeder, store, or processing plant, in which case your maximum price per bushel, bulk, shall be the base price at the farm where grown plus your transportation cost from the farm to the point of delivery to your customer.

(f) If you deliver the barley to your customer in any manner other than as provided above, your maximum price shall be the base price on the farm where grown plus 1.5 cents per bushel.

**COUNTRY SHIPPER'S MAXIMUM PRICE.**—Sec. 9. "Country Shipper" is defined in Section 5 (b) (7) to mean, with respect to any lot of barley, a person who purchases and receives the barley from a producer in any quantity before any movement by rail or barge and delivers it to his customer at a point which is neither on the farm where grown nor at roadside near the farm, in any manner other than as a trucker-merchant or retailer.

If, however, your transaction is a sale and delivery of malting barley, you may add 1.25 cents per bushel to the maximum price which would otherwise apply under this section, but in that case you are subject to all the rules and restrictions set forth in Sec. 2.7 of Food Products Regulation No. 2. This extra markup for malting barley is not subject to the limitation on markups provided in Sec. 12 of this supplement.

To the prices determined under this section, you may add various charges which you incur, or allowances for special handling of the barley, under the rules provided in Sec. 13. Subject to such additions, the maximum prices per bushel, bulk, for sales by a country shipper are as follows:

(a) If you deliver the barley in a lot of 60,000 pounds or more, or as a carload shipment, loaded in a rail car or barge, or after a movement by rail or barge, your maximum price per bushel, bulk, shall be the base price at the point where first so loaded plus your transportation cost, if any, from the point of loading: Provided, (1) That if, after a rail or barge movement you store the barley, you must either pay or have deducted from the payment to you of the maximum price, all accrued storage and handling charges, and the loading out charge. If your customer is also the warehouseman, the deductions for handling and loading out shall be not less than 1 cent per bushel.

(b) If your delivery, after any movement by rail car or barge, is in a less-than-carload quantity, you shall add 2.5 cents per bushel if delivered to a feeder, or 1.25 cents per bushel if delivered to any other person, to your maxi-

mum price for a carload shipment as computed in paragraph (a), and plus your transportation cost, if any: Provided, That if you do your own hauling and, therefore, your transportation cost is the hauling allowance set forth in Section 5 (b) (5), and if the distance you haul the barley is more than 60 miles, you shall not then add the markups provided in this paragraph because the scale is so established that for that distance or more, it includes an adequate profit on the sale of the barley hauled.

The additional markups in this paragraph will not be subject to the limitation on markups provided in Sec. 12 of this supplement.

(c) (1) If you deliver the barley in any quantity stored in the elevator or warehouse to which it was hauled by truck or wagon from the farm where grown, your maximum price per bushel, bulk, shall be the base price at the point where the elevator or warehouse is located, but you must either pay, or have deducted from payment of the maximum price to you, all accrued storage and handling charges, and the loading out charges. If your customer is also the warehouseman, the deduction for handling and loading out shall be not less than 1.5 cents per bushel.

(2) If you deliver the barley from such elevator or warehouse, in a less-than-carload quantity, your maximum price shall be the base price at that point plus 2.5 cents per bushel if delivered to a feeder, or plus 1.25 cents per bushel if delivered to any other person, and plus your transportation cost, if any: Provided, That if in making delivery you do your own hauling, you shall add the hauling allowance set forth in Sec. 5 (b) (5), but if the distance is more than 60 miles, you shall not add the extra markup provided in this subparagraph for the reason explained in paragraph (b) of this section.

The additional markups in this subparagraph will be subject to the limitation on markups provided in Sec. 12 of this supplement.

(d) If you deliver the barley from the farm where grown by a for-hire truck or wagon to a store, feeder, or processor, your maximum price shall be the base price at the farm, plus 2.5 cents per bushel, and plus your transportation cost. (If so delivered in your own truck, you would come under the definition of "trucker-merchant" and price accordingly.)

(e) The maximum price for the sale by a country shipper of any lot of barley handled in any manner not specified above shall be the base price at the farm where grown plus 1.5 cents per bushel.

(ii) **COMMISSION MERCHANTS.** The maximum service charge for all services of commission merchants with respect to a purchase and sale of any lot of barley is 1.25 cents per bushel.

(2) Subject to the limitations set forth in Sec. 12 of this supplement, any seller may add the service charge of a broker and any seller may add the service charge of a commission merchant to the maximum price he would otherwise be entitled to charge: Provided, That the seller actually incurs such charge and provided that no maximum price shall ever include more than 1 cent per bushel for total service charges of brokers and 1.25 cents per bushel for commission merchant's charges.

(b) **ELEVATION CHARGES** which may be added to your maximum price. (1) Except as provided in subparagraph (2), if barley is unloaded into an elevator or warehouse in the United States from a rail car, barge, or vessel, the maximum price of the seller shall be increased by 1 cent per bushel provided the seller has actually incurred the expense of such elevation or handling, including loading out, except that if the seller is not the warehouseman and the expense he incurs

[Concluded on page 97]



# Grain Elevator Fires Prevented

The grain shipping stations on the railroads serving the prairie provinces of Western Canada are so far apart, and so few have paid fire departments, is it all important that every precaution be taken to correct all known fire hazards of each elevator and that efficient fire fighting equipment be installed on each floor of each elevator to facilitate the extinguishment of every fire in its incipency. Most of these isolated elevators are equipped with standard lightning protection, so one prolific cause of fire is corrected.

The plan of holding contests between elevator managers each year and awarding them for vigilance in keeping their plants clean and correcting known fire hazards, as well as landscaping their surroundings has stimulated the managers interest in the property entrusted to his care and resulted in a most gratifying reduction in the number of elevator fires and the amount of fire losses. These contests are conducted by the Affiliated Inspection Bureau Ltd., a subsidiary of the Grain Insurance and Guarantee Co.

P. J. Collison Assistant Manager of the Inspection Bureau writes, "the plan consists of grading the agents (buyers or managers) in connection with their housekeeping. Fire hazards were made known to them in a printed booklet. The presence of any of these hazards call for demerits, while their absence secures for the agent a clear report with certain credits. Records were kept of each inspection. At the end of each calendar year, agents with clear records are awarded certificates attesting this fact. Five such certificates entitled the holder to an award of a Master Merit Certificate. Here is the incentive for good housekeeping. How well it has succeeded is apparent from the following data. Beginning with the inauguration of the plan in 1934 here is the record:

| Year | Agents | Certificates Awarded | Per Cent |
|------|--------|----------------------|----------|
| 1934 | 3084   | 114                  | 3.7      |
| 1935 | 2947   | 120                  | 4.07     |
| 1936 | 2935   | 1624                 | 55.3     |
| 1937 | 2693   | 1662                 | 61.34    |
| 1938 | 3026   | 2162                 | 71.      |
| 1939 | 3192   | 2218                 | 69.48    |
| 1940 | 3194   | 2527                 | 79.1     |
| 1941 | 3124   | 2648                 | 84.76    |
| 1942 | 3197   | 2557                 | 80.      |
| 1943 | 3067   | 2423                 | 79.      |

When the contest was started the ratio of loss to income exceeded 60%. A marked decrease from this figure has been shown in each successive year, until in 1943 the loss ratio was below 14% although there had been successive reductions in the rate, which is now the lowest on the continent.

"What might be termed the second phase of our contest was reached in 1938 with the awarding of the Master Merit Certificates. This was the first year in which the agents could qualify for that award and 128 agents were found to have qualified. In 1939 83 managers were awarded the Master Merit Certificate; 1940—452; 1941—254; 1942—360 and 1943—205.

This brought us to the third or present phase of the contest, the completion of ten years of the merit rating plan. Out of the original 128 agents who received their Master Merit Certificate in 1938 exactly 70 had completed another period of five years with clear records. So outstanding was their accomplishment that Grain Insurance and Guarantee Company felt it appropriate to recognize it and, in appreciation of their contribution to the cause of fire prevention, had prepared a hand embossed, framed testimonial which was sent to each of these agents, together with War Savings Certificates to the value of \$30.00. The names and addresses of the agents thus rewarded are as follows:

"SASKATCHEWAN agents in charge of elevators who were awarded Master Merit Certificates for care of plant, included the fol-

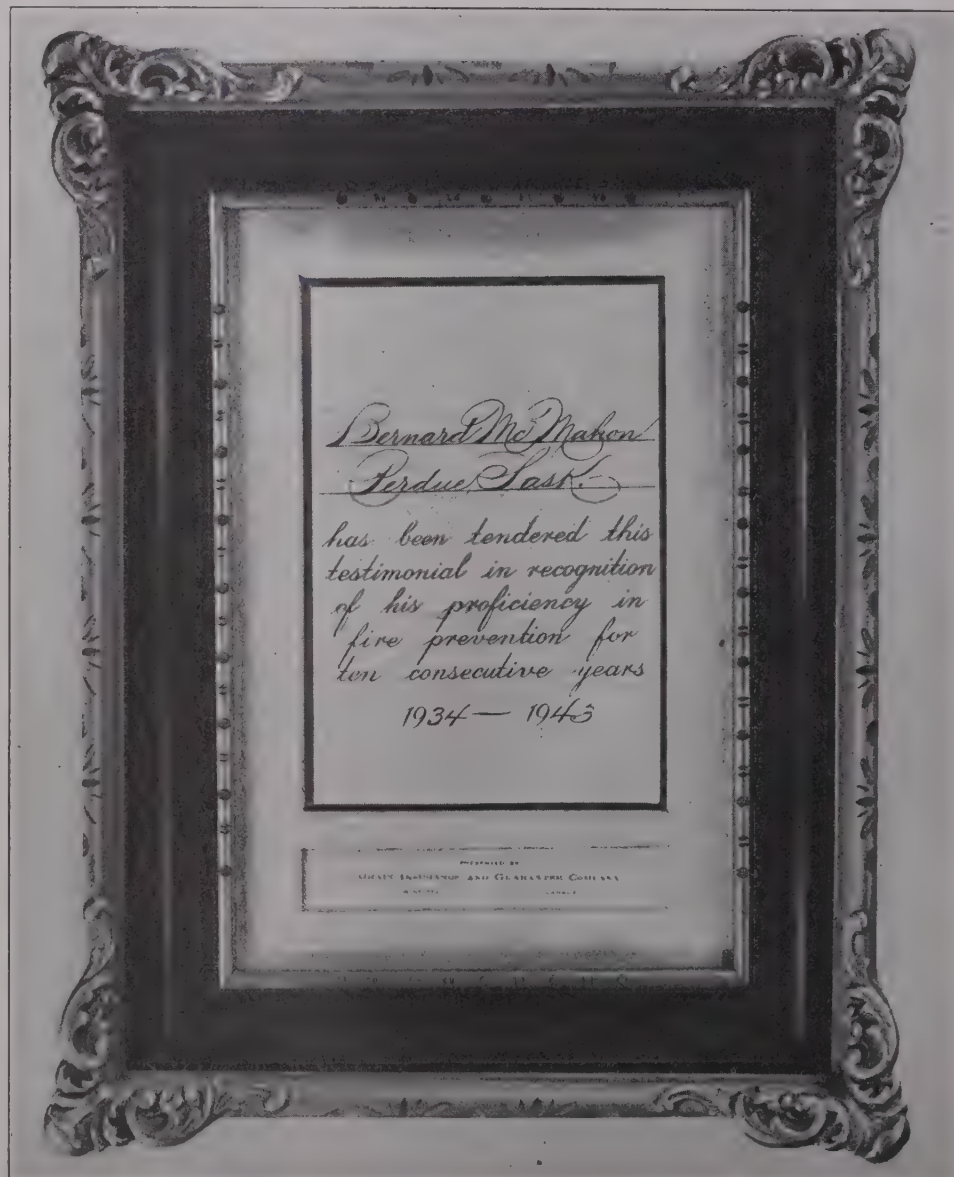
lowing: Arthur L. Converse, Amiens; George W. Goy, Wakaw; W. McG. Best, Cabri; Thomas S. Cummings, Tessier; Joseph Novak, Rhein; Sydney W. Whatmore, Frobisher; Albert Kellner, Esterhazy; Charles H. Martin, Golden Prairie; Joseph Wirachowsky, Cactus Lake; Henry A. Rohachuk, Mikado; Alvin S. Gillespie, Radisson; Edwin S. Hassard, Dornic; Joseph J. Holoboff, Arelee; Herman Johnson, Parkside; George C. MacFarlane, Wapella; M. D. Zayachkowsky, Hafford; Calvin J. Dixon, Kamsack; John Hildebrand, Lemberg; Bernard McMahon, Perdue; Horace E. Saggs, Beechy; Bert Wilson, Aneroid; Hugh Don Wilson, Greenstreet; John Lauer, Dysart; Mathias Lauer, Bruno; Joseph W. Noland, Tompkins; Elwon G. Pope, Lewvan; Peter Fridgen, Revenue; I. R. Greensides, Aylsham; Harold Loree, Pleasantdale; Henry A. Murray, Yellowgrass; Alphonse P. Weber, Meadow Lake; Carl Interman, Aberdeen; Ferdinand Pfeifer, Neudorf; Alexander Sutherland, Beechy; and Herman J. Dyck, Osler.

"ALBERTA agents whose care of the plants entrusted to them won Master Merit Certificates included: Robert J. Russell, Cheadle; George S. Warren, Bassano; E. R. Hepper, Dog Pound; Thomas J. Telford, Brocket; Maurice A. Bettin, Beiseker; James L. Hen-

ning, Grande Prairie; Otto W. Johnson, Cayley; Adolf J. Kalweit, Thorhild; Thor Thorson, Okotoks; Garfield L. Boyd, Westlock; Raymond G. Peck, Box 680, Camrose; Edward W. Reynolds, Youngstown; James A. Slavik, Killam; Frank H. Miller, Innisfail; Wilson B. Spragge, Mileage Ten, (Via Ohaton); William Chepeha, Hairy Hill; Robert J. Jarvis, Staveley; John F. McCaffrey, Daysland; Hector McLean, Blackie; William T. Rehill, Morrin; Stanley W. Rutherford, Castor; Anton A. Wald, Beiseker, Thomas Willows, Bashaw; and William Buchanan, High River.

"MANITOBA agents awarded Master Merit Certificates were: Thomas H. Bingham, Miami; David Derksen, Rosenfeld; Jacob Fehr, Plum Coulee; David W. Hannah, Pilot Mound; Ross A. Green, Ashville; George P. Hassard, Valley River; Albert J. Dingwall, Wakopa; Frederick Tamblyn, Holland; A. E. Lindquest, Oakland; Rudolph Karras, Arbog; Henry D. Woodkey, Angusville."

Inspections of country elevator property are made by inspectors in the employ of the Affiliated Inspection Bureau. The inspectors' reports on the property are forwarded by the Bureau to the Traveling Superintendents who are employed by the elevator owners. These Traveling Superintendents must see to it that all recommendations are complied with. As the superintendents are rated in accordance with the record compiled by their agents, they are as keen as the agents to keep to the minimum



Master Merit Certificate for Fire Prevention



the demerits assessed for agents' failure to follow the rating requirements.

On each and every inspection, the Bureau's Inspector compiles a formal report on the conditions prevailing in and around the elevator which the agent must sign, certifying to the accuracy of the report.

All agents, whether prize winners or not, who have a clear record for the year, receive a certificate. When they have completed five consecutive years without demerits, they are awarded a Master Merit Certificate, suitably inscribed and framed.

A photograph of the ten year testimonial is reproduced herewith. The actual size of the frame is  $9\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2} \times 2$ ". The outer and inner moulding is in green gold and the darker portion between is a dark cherry colour. The bevelled mat is edged in bright gold. The space between the glass and the testimonial is approximately 1 inch, being in effect a shadow box producing a very smart appearance. The easel back is done in green felt.

Out of a total of more than three thousand two hundred country elevators receiving regular inspections, there were but three total losses in the year 1943 and to July 22, approximately seven months, in 1944 there have been but two such losses. This record, we believe, supplies the answer to those who seek a solution to the problem of fire prevention.

## Labor Saving Power Shovel Drag

All of the standard types of power shovels require the operator to drag the shovel back to the end of the car with the unstable footing of the deep grain or the soybeans which is nearly equal to walking on roller bearings.

To do away with this tiring work a cable attachment has been invented by Howard Cassin to pull the shovel back for each new load of the grain, and is in use at the Chicago elevator of the Glidden Co. One man could control both shovels, but two are employed at the Glidden plant to expedite the clean-up. After hooking it up the operator does not handle the shovel.

Having power to pull the shovel back, it can be made heavier. That in use at the Glidden plant is of metal, weighs about 85 pounds, about the size of an ordinary power shovel with flanges on the sides about three and one-half inches high. For the final clean-up a change is made to the old-style wooden shovel of lighter weight. The work being lighter a man can work a 12-hour shift. A car can be unloaded in half an hour, or about 25 minutes per car less than with the regular Clark Power Shovel.

At plants where the sink extends on both sides of the cars and the doors could be opened on both sides, the car could be unloaded faster than at the Glidden plant, which has the pit on one side only.

In installing the improvement the regular pulling drum is retained and from its power shaft a sprocket chain drives a shaft on which is a drum to wind up the light cable that hauls the power shovel back to the end of the car.

Herewith is shown a box car with the two shovels, two hauling and two tiller cables and pulleys up in the corners of the car. The tiller cable, which pulls the shovel back into the car, is light weight and flexible, about three-eighths inch thick. The pulley for the tiller cable is fastened with two light nails, the same hitch for all cars; but for steel cars a chain is thrown around the beam. The pulley remains in the same position until the car is emptied. The reverse speed of shovels is faster, about 5 to 4.

The operator, after anchoring pulley to corner of car, stands at the door of the car with the control line to pull on the lever that throws into engagement an ordinary Ford clutch, and the shovel carries its load of grain to the door. When released a spring draws the lever back.

The engraving shows only one-half the

equipment, the other half, not shown, operating the second shovel. There is but one electric motor and one speed reducer. As each shovel operates independently two control lines are provided for the two clutches that drive the two tiller cable drums.

At the Glidden plant the device has been operated for two seasons and the men doing the unloading like it very much.

## Barley Ceiling

[Continued from page 95]

or bears is less than 1 cent per bushel, he shall add to his maximum price only the actual amount so incurred or borne.

(2) When any lot of barley is transferred in the United States from rail cars or barge thru an elevator or warehouse to lake vessel, the elevation or handling charge actually incurred by the seller (but not exceeding the charges in effect Dec. 6, 1943) may be added to his maximum price: Provided, That if the barley is handled thru an elevator or warehouse operated by the seller, he may add 1 cent per bushel.

**DISCOUNTS.**—The base price of the standard grade and quality, No. 2 barley, with a test weight of 46 pounds per bushel, shall be adjusted for other grades and qualities by the following discounts and premiums—

| Test Weight                                      | Under | 35  | 35  | 38 | 40 | 43 | 45 | 46 | 47 |
|--|-------|-----|-----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| No. 1  | ..... | -7  | -5  | -3 | -1 | 0  | +1 | +1 | +1 |
| No. 2  | ..... | -8  | -6  | -4 | -2 | -1 | 0  | 0  | 0  |
| No. 3  | ..... | -9  | -7  | -5 | -3 | -2 | -1 | -1 | -1 |
| No. 4  | ..... | -10 | -8  | -6 | -4 | -3 | -2 | -2 | -2 |
| No. 5  | ..... | -11 | -9  | -7 | -5 | -4 | -3 | -3 | -3 |
| Sample grade account factors other than moisture | ...   | -12 | -10 | -8 | -6 | -5 | -4 | -4 | -4 |

(c) **INSPECTION AND WEIGHING CHARGES.** (1) Where to complete a contract of sale of barley official inspection is necessary, the cost thereof shall be borne by the seller.

(2) Where to complete a contract of sale of barley official weighing is necessary, the cost thereof may be borne by either seller or buyer as the parties may agree: Provided, That if paid by the buyer, said expenditure shall not be added to the maximum price for any resale of said barley.

## Flaxseed Dockage

By W. B. COMBS, Extension Service,  
War Food Administration

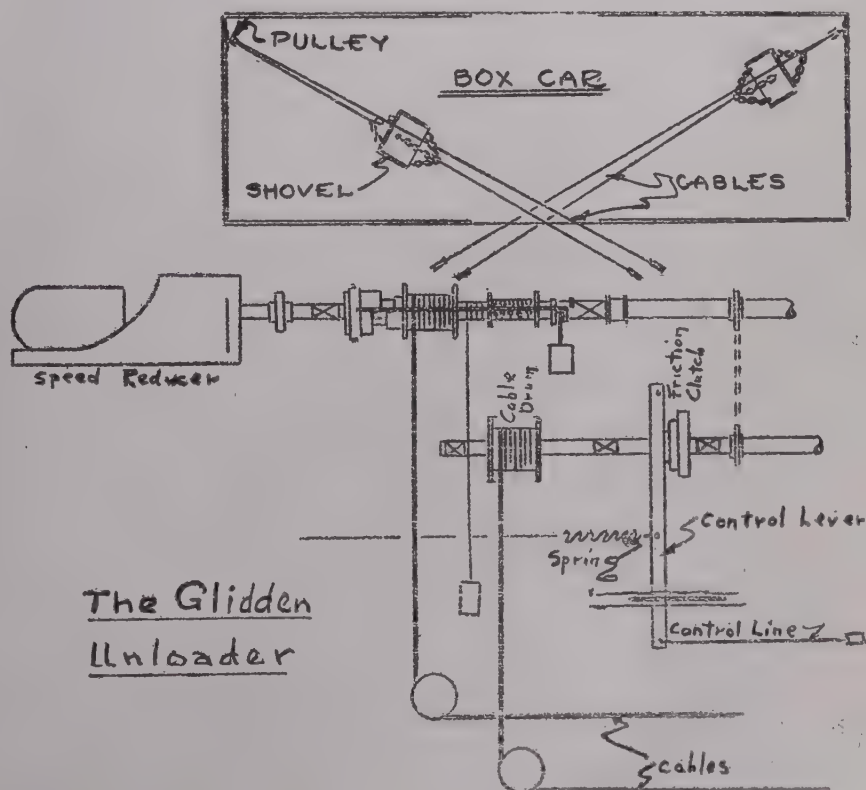
Last year a large number of country grain dealers handled flaxseed for the first time. With some the determination of dockage content was troublesome. It is difficult to estimate the percentage of dockage in flaxseed or to buy on the average of the crop, because of the wide range in dockage content of individual lots. A few lots have no dockage and some have 50 percent dockage according to inspection figures. With this valuable grain, dealers cannot afford to guess.

The dockage determination need not be a complicated task. Dockage includes all matter other than flaxseed which is contained in the lot of grain as a whole; also undeveloped, shriveled, and small pieces of flaxseed removed with the dockage and which cannot be recovered by properly rescreening or re-cleaning.

To test for dockage, at least two screens or sieves are needed, one a wire mesh sieve with 4x16 meshes to the square inch, and another with small, round holes four and half sixty-fourths of an inch across. The wire mesh sieve takes off coarse matter, and the second sieve cleans out fine dirt and small weed seeds. If broken flaxseed is removed in the screening process, the dockage is run over the sieve a second time to recover or save as much broken flaxseed as possible. If the dockage cannot be removed by the sieves alone, the job is finished by hand-picking the rest of the dockage from a small part of the cleaned flaxseed. This is especially necessary when the sample contains weed seeds similar in size to flaxseed.

To draw and handle the sample you will need a grain probe and a scale for weighing the dockage. A sample divider is also very handy in cutting out a small portion for hand-picking. I know of cases where the daughter makes these tests while Dad runs the elevator.

An illustrated leaflet A.W.I. 37, 6 Steps in Grading Flaxseed, has been prepared to explain the flaxseed procedure. Copies will be sent on request to the U. S. Dept. of Agri., 1108 Post Office, Chicago 7, Ill.



Box Car Interior and Shovels. Below, Power Shaft and One of Two Sets of Drums and Clutches and Cables to Power Shovels



## Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds are always welcome.

Huron, Kan., July 24.—Wheat and oats in Atchison County were below normal but corn prospects are good despite the late planting.—Huron Grain Co., Frank E. Wilson, owner.

Peru, Ill., July 26.—Oats being threshed and combined around here are of good quality but not much quantity, about 35 to 40 bus. per acre. Corn looks very good but is infested with corn borer, and needs rain badly.—Schwab Grain Co., R. 2.

Garvin, Minn., July 24.—The flax crop in this territory will be about half of last year, all grains are very thin stand but of good quality. The corn needs lots of warm weather and then a lot of it will never make it.—Garvin Co-op. Elevator Co., O. H. Schlottfeldt, Mgr.

Marysville, Kan.—Despite the fact that wheat is \$1.35 a bu., farmers near here will make more money from brome grass, according to reports. Farmers are paid \$3.50 an acre for combining the brome, and they may also get a loan of \$18 a hundred pounds on certified seed or \$13 on common seed. Indications are that some fields will yield up to 300 lbs. an acre.—G. M. H.

Higginsville, Mo., July 31.—We are finishing harvesting one of the highest quality soft wheat crops we have harvested in years. Ideal weather for harvesting. Oats are the shortest crop we have harvested in many years. Corn looks good and with a few rains, we are going to harvest a bumper crop of corn. It takes several rains to make a crop. Don't expect a large acreage of wheat to be sown.—A. H. Meinershagen, sec'y., Missouri Grain, Feed & Millers Ass'n.

Carson City, Mich., July 29.—The harvest of soft winter wheat has been completed in this section. The large number of combines in operation, harvesting wheat for quick delivery to market, taxed the capacity of all local elevators. Weather for combining was ideal, and elevator operators received grain until midnight during the past week. Very beneficial rains visited this section this week to delay the combining of oats and barley. The navy bean, corn and soybeans crops were greatly improved with the needed moisture.—Rockafellow Grain & Seed Co.

Bicknell, Ind., July 27.—Had bad storm last night and but little rain. We are badly in need of moisture; corn in Knox County cannot possibly make over half a crop, and beans are going back every day. Situation is most critical.—O. L. Barr Grain Co., O. L. Barr.

Springfield, Ill., Aug. 2.—Many localities over the State received temporarily relieving showers, but these showers were of a local character and variable in amount, and over many localities of the State more rainfall is needed immediately. Areas of central and southern Illinois have had only about two inches or less rainfall since June 1st, compared with a normal of around seven inches.—E. W. Holcomb, Meteorologist.

Kansas City, Aug. 7.—Average protein of 13,295 cars of wheat tested during July by the Kansas City office of Kansas grain inspection department was 11.91 per cent and 6,554 cars tested by Missouri averaged 11.51 per cent. The total of 19,849 cars tested by both departments showed an average of 11.96 per cent protein compared with 13.01 per cent on 19,674 cars in July, 1943.

Helena, Mont., Aug. 2.—Harvesting of early oats and barley made progress in eastern Montana last week and some winter wheat was cut with binders in both the eastern and south-central counties. In parts of central and north-central Montana many winter wheat fields are now ripe with growers waiting until moisture in the grain is reduced enough to make the crop ready for combining. Much spring wheat varies from the soft dough to hard dough stage and the crop is generally expected to mature earlier than last year, particularly in the northern half of the state.—Jay G. Diamond, B.A.E., Montana Extension Service.

Chicago, Ill., Aug. 1.—ILLINOIS: Condition ranges from fair to good, some south central sections report a slight retarding of crop due to insufficient moisture but on the whole, the crop can be termed good. It is estimated 1,081,000 acres are planted tributary to the C. B. & Q. compared with 1,025,000 in 1943 and 982,000 normally.—IOWA: Crop has made good progress with sufficient rainfall and favorable weather. It is in very good condition with a favorable outlook. It is estimated 2,210,000 acres are planted tributary to the C. B. & Q. compared with 2,172,000 acres in 1943 and 2,045,000 acres normally. At this early date a yield of 45 bushels per acre is expected compared with 47 in 1943 and 43 normally.—MISSOURI: Average conditions remains at about 80% of the ten year average. Some sections report damage account dry weather but recent rains have been beneficial. More moisture is needed in most localities.—Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Co.

Hays, Kan., Aug. 1.—Wheat harvest in Ellis County is still incomplete, almost a month behind schedule. Weeds and soft ground are bogging down combines. P. J. P.

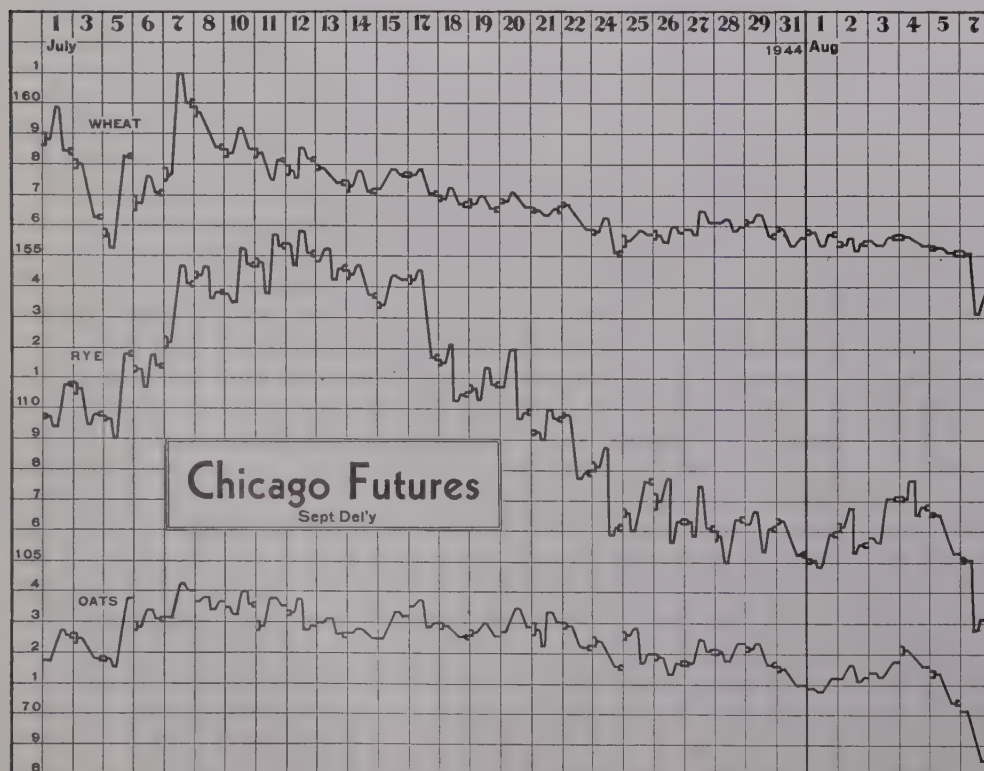
Lafayette, Ind.—Indiana farmers again this year are reporting corn borer in oats, states G. E. Lecker, Purdue University extension entomologist. Indications however, are that the infestation will not be as severe as during 1943.—W. B. C.

Denver, Colo., July 27.—Black rust is spreading in eastern Colorado and some parts of western Nebraska. The rust particularly is bad around Denver and recent murky weather, with rains followed by hot days, is aiding germination of the wheat crop pest. Grainmen said rust seldom had been found this far west.—The Summit Grain Co.

Topeka, Kan., Aug. 1.—Harvesting has been nearly at a standstill in western Kansas during the past ten days, due to wet weather. It is estimated that between 10 and 15 per cent of the wheat in the western third of the state is uncut, and there is some doubt that combines will be able to get into the fields and save that portion of the crop. Bright prospect now looming throughout the western area for an immense feed crop.—The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Co.

Decatur, Ill., Aug. 5.—The early planted corn is in the roasting ear stage and doing fine in areas that have been favored with ample moisture. The hot, humid weather this week has taken a heavy toll in the dry sections. Some corn is firing badly. The second brood of chinch bugs has also started to work. Deterioration of the crop will show up. Soybeans so far have come thru in good shape, except in the drouth areas. The color is holding up well, altho some of the drilled beans this week are beginning to show a lighter color than the dark, deep green generally found in rowed beans. The late planted fields in the dry sections are small and simply marking time. Early fields are in full bloom and setting on pods, and doing splendidly where they had rains.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Minneapolis, Minn., July 27.—Conditions in the grain growing areas of the United States, are becoming more spotted, but as yet the general outlook is for a large tonnage of grain production this year. Showers have brought temporary relief to dry areas along the Atlantic coast, and also to the Ohio Valley. Good general moisture, however, would be welcome in all the territory east of the Mississippi River. Arkansas is very dry, and high temperatures have dried the topsoil in parts of Oklahoma and Missouri. Further precipitation is needed too in the Pacific Northwest for filling of spring sown crops. On the other hand, Nebraska and parts of Iowa, Minnesota and the Dakotas are reporting the need for drier and warmer weather. A combination of rust, scab and root rot has damaged barley in many areas of South Dakota, Nebraska, western Iowa and southwest Minnesota. Some stations, particularly in southeastern South Dakota, report 50 per cent deterioration with individual fields not worth harvesting.—Cargill Crop Bulletin, T. J. Totoushek, editor.



## Open Interest in Future Deliveries

As reported by the Compliance Branch of the Food Distribution Administration the open interest in all futures on the Chicago Board of Trade recently has been as follows, in 1000 bus.:

|         | Wheat  | Barley | Oats   | Rye    |
|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Jan. 8  | 32,775 | 1,339  | 14,683 | 38,841 |
| Mar. 4  | 33,938 | 1,352  | 13,682 | 47,933 |
| Mar. 25 | 31,347 | 1,297  | 13,907 | 48,296 |
| Apr. 1  | 30,665 | 1,269  | 14,583 | 49,082 |
| Apr. 8  | 29,508 | 1,301  | 14,758 | 47,882 |
| Apr. 15 | 28,621 | 1,351  | 15,029 | 48,431 |
| Apr. 22 | 27,436 | 1,445  | 16,097 | 49,066 |
| Apr. 29 | 26,815 | 1,450  | 16,821 | 46,736 |
| May 6   | 27,428 | 1,474  | 16,037 | 42,267 |
| May 13  | 28,716 | 1,466  | 16,590 | 41,239 |
| May 20  | 31,257 | 1,600  | 16,022 | 39,186 |
| May 27  | 34,739 | 1,473  | 16,944 | 38,200 |
| June 3  | 36,327 | 1,402  | 16,210 | 39,370 |
| June 10 | 39,285 | 1,443  | 18,112 | 39,776 |
| June 17 | 38,140 | 1,432  | 18,480 | 39,584 |
| June 24 | 43,631 | 1,457  | 20,393 | 41,498 |
| July 1  | 48,561 | 1,374  | 20,543 | 39,196 |
| July 8  | 49,137 | 1,440  | 20,710 | 37,275 |
| July 15 | 48,611 | 1,416  | 22,079 | 37,638 |
| July 22 | 46,561 | 1,259  | 23,286 | 39,188 |
| July 29 | 48,358 | 1,648  | 24,472 | 39,295 |
| Aug. 5  | 48,559 | 1,789  | 25,365 | 39,820 |



Boonville, Ind.—Corn in Warrick County is not looking so good, as the extreme dry weather has seriously damaged the growing crop.—W. B. C.

Menno, S. D., Aug. 1.—Small grain is very spotted here on account of black rust damage and wet weather. Corn is excellent.—Menno Milling & Grain Co., Paul G. Williamson, mgr.

Swink, Colo., Aug. 7.—We are thru with our harvest. Had a large crop of barley testing 47 and better. Wheat was average. Prospects for corn, maize and beans are good.—Ady & Milburn.

Ridgefield, Wash., July 29.—With the continuation of extra warm weather harvesting of the heavy hay crop is about complete, and without much labor trouble. The quality of the hay is good, and much of it has been baled.—F. K. H.

Pendleton, Ore., July 25.—A three-day grass and grain fire that is estimated to have burned over approximately 20,000 acres in the Sandhollow district. Some 1800 acres of wheat and barley were burned, including a number of old farm homes.—F. K. H.

Spokane, Wash., July 25.—Winter wheat of the 1944 crop is arriving by truck as harvest is well under way. First tests showed a good quality grain, low in protein. Reports of yields were uniformly good, according to reports from Centennial mills. Ample storage for the crop will be available.—F. K. H.

Duluth, Minn.—Northwest grain crops have been hastened to maturity by recent favorable weather conditions and this area is now practically assured of a large harvest of generally good quality. Rust damage has been minimized by weather factors, the some damage has resulted in parts of the territory.—F. G. C.

Walla Walla, Wash., July 25.—Walla Walla County's wheat fire losses within a week have surpassed the entire state's loss of \$35,000 for grain fires last year as a result of a fire which destroyed 115 acres of standing wheat on the Ankeny place on Dry Creek, with damage of more than \$5,000. The fire was caused by someone dropping a cigarette along the roadway.—F. K. H.

## Canadian Wheat Acreage Increased

Wheat producers in the three Prairie Provinces have planted 23,052,500 acres to wheat for the 1944 harvest compared with 16,729,000 acres in 1943 and 20,653,000 acres in 1942. This increase of 37.8 per cent or 6,323,500 acres in the 1944 wheat area has been accomplished at the expense of the acreage seeded to oats, barley and flaxseed and by a reduction of the area under summerfallow.

The wheat acreage in Manitoba is 2,505,800 acres or 52.8 per cent larger than the 1943 area. In Saskatchewan the acreage is 13,808,700 acres, an increase of 34.6 per cent, while in Alberta the acreage has been increased 39.5 per cent to a total of 6,738,000 acres. These figures are revealed in the annual June Survey conducted by the Agricultural Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Acreages of other grains, with 1943 acreage in parentheses, are oats, 10,446,900 (11,789,500); barley, 6,763,400 (7,896,000); fall rye, 352,850 (287,300); spring rye, 219,700 (210,800); flaxseed, 1,297,500 (2,768,400).

## Crops in Minnesota and Dakotas

Minneapolis, Minn., Aug. 2.—Seasonable weather the past two weeks has hastened maturity of northwest grain crops. Midsummer temperatures and only scattered precipitation have resulted in some shrinkage in yield and quality, but this combination of weather factors has definitely curtailed rust damage.

In those areas where non-resistant types of wheat comprise a significant proportion of the acreage, notably in eastern and south central South Dakota, stem rust has materially reduced yields of bread wheat and has undoubtedly affected the quality of durum. Elsewhere, wheat has escaped important damage, and this disease need only be considered a hazard with respect to late wheat and durum in the north.

Harvest of small grains is general in the south and is rapidly moving north. Early returns indicate generally good yields of high quality oats. Barley yields are disappointing in the south and quite satisfactory in the north. It is apparent that the northern Red River Valley and North Dakota will prove the source of the most desirable barley produced in the Northwest. Threshing of wheat is not suffi-

ciently advanced to permit of an accurate appraisal as to quality, but yields generally are satisfactory. Northwest is practically assured of a large small grain crop of generally good quality.—Van Dusen, Harrington Co., By Paul C. Rutherford, V. P.

## Large Sales of "To Arrive" Flaxseed

On July 29 and 31 there were large sales of "to arrive" flaxseed at Minneapolis, basis the crusher to pay whatever ceiling price may exist at the time of delivery. It is generally believed that the OPA will publish an increase in the ceiling price for northwestern flaxseed some time during the month of August. Following these large sales the cash flax market returned to its narrow trading volume. Only 83 cars were received in Minneapolis during the five days July 31-Aug. 4 compared to 142 for the same period a year ago.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., T. L. Daniels.

## Wheat in Wyo. and W. Nebr.

Scottsbluff, Nebr., July 30.—During the past week I covered territory directly around Sidney, west of Sidney to Cheyenne, Wyoming, north to Wheatland and then east to Scottsbluff. From Sidney, west, conditions are worse than east. Harvest is later and the rust did more damage. Very little harvesting done west of Sidney. In Wyoming the harvest is about ten days away. Potter territory is estimated at about 50% damaged, Jacinto 60%, Dix and Kimball 60%, Bushnell 65 to 70%, Albin, Wyo., 75%, Burns, Wyo., 75%, Wheatland and Lingle 75%. Considerable damage by hail in the Wyoming territory covered, especially Albin, Burns and Lingle territory.

At Kimball, the Sec. of the Kimball Grain Coop. brought in a bunch of wheat stalks from

## Stocks of Grain

Washington, D. C., July 28.—The U. S. Dept. of Agriculture reports that grains stored in all storage positions, on and off farms, on July 1, 1944, included 318,368,000 bus. of wheat, 606,895,000 bus. of corn, 210,123,000 bus. of oats, 76,108,000 bus. of barley and 31,033,000 bus. of rye.

Stocks on farms and in interior mills, elevators and warehouses are estimated by the Crop Reporting Board. For corn, oats, barley and rye the coverage of the Crop Reporting Board is extended to include not only the usual interior plants, but also such other storages as oilseed processors, breweries, distilleries, bean cleaning and corn processing plants and merchant mills. For wheat, stocks in merchant mills as enumerated by the Bureau of Census are adjusted to completeness. The grand total includes stocks reported by the War Food Administration at the 46 terminal markets and grain stored by Commodity Credit Corporation in their own steel and wooden bins.

### STOCKS OF GRAIN, JULY 1, WITH COMPARISON

| Crop                           | Position | July 1, 1943 | July 1, 1944 |
|--------------------------------|----------|--------------|--------------|
|                                |          | thou. bu.    | thou. bu.    |
| OLD WHEAT—On farms.....        |          | 192,336      | 102,533      |
| \$Commodity Credit Corp.....   |          | 58,990       | 32,381       |
| Interior Mills, Elev. & Whses. |          | 103,804      | 29,712       |
| †Terminals .....               |          | 162,151      | 82,912       |
| †Merchant Mills .....          |          | 104,378      | 68,830       |
| TOTAL .....                    |          | 621,659      | 316,368      |
| CORN—On farms .....            |          | 799,235      | 570,435      |
| \$Commodity Credit Corp.....   |          | 9,105        | 912          |
| Interior Mills, Elev. & Whses. |          | 21,253       | 23,729       |
| †Terminals .....               |          | 9,663        | 11,819       |
| TOTAL .....                    |          | 839,256      | 606,895      |
| OATS—On farms .....            |          | 235,060      | 186,574      |
| Interior Mills, Elev. & Whses. |          | 18,724       | 17,002       |
| †Terminals .....               |          | 7,746        | 6,547        |
| TOTAL .....                    |          | 261,530      | 210,123      |
| BARLEY—On farms .....          |          | *81,000      | *48,500      |
| Interior Mills, Elev. & Whses. |          | 30,494       | 20,685       |
| †Terminals .....               |          | 9,028        | 6,923        |
| TOTAL .....                    |          | 120,522      | 76,108       |
| RYE—On farms .....             |          | *15,300      | *5,030       |
| Interior Mills, Elev. & Whses. |          | 8,505        | 5,853        |
| †Terminals .....               |          | 23,309       | 20,150       |
| TOTAL .....                    |          | 47,114       | 31,033       |

\$ Stocks owned by Commodity Credit Corporation in steel and wooden bins off farms.

† Commercial grain stocks in 46 markets reported by the War Food Administration.

† Estimated total based upon Bureau of Census report; preliminary for July 1, 1944.

† Includes also stocks in Merchant Mills.

\* Interpolated.

one of his late fields. Good looking heads but not a single grain of wheat in the heads.

There is some good wheat and most of the elevators will fill to capacity with stored wheat but the volume will be far below that of 1943. Thousands of acres will never be harvested.

Corn continues to look wonderful except where some of the severe and several hail storms struck.

I haven't heard of much rust damage north, in Box Butte County and that section east, but no doubt there is some damage, perhaps not quite as severe as the territory just covered. Continuing showers is slowing up harvest.—H. M. Lehr of the Grain Dealers Mutual.

## Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Boughtonville, O., July 20.—In fourteen days the Greenwich Mill & Elev. Co. elevator received and shipped out 24 cars of wheat, a record business in handling and shipping for the house.

Garden City, Kan., July 31.—Truckloads of wheat stood on Garden City streets three days waiting for room to unload and Monday morning there were twenty trucks in line at elevators with no cars.—P. J. P.

Minot, N. D., July 27.—The first 1944 feed barley to be brought to the Minot Farmers Cooperative Grain Ass'n. elevator was hauled in by Carl Oberg, west of Minot, and graded No. 1, weighing 47 lbs. per bushel, Louis Enger, elevator manager, reported. Oberg estimates the yield will run about 40 bus. an acre.

Springfield, Colo., July 7.—H. E. Hanna has 125,000 bus. of wheat which he harvested in 5 days. He had 28 combines working in his fields at one time and he was compelled to buy some vacant lots here upon which to pile his crop, reported Charley Cooper, Hutchinson, Kan., who himself harvested a great wheat crop near here.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 3.—The U.S.D.A. reports 35,792,000 bus. soybeans in store July 1 of which 11,018,000 is held on farms, 5,186,000 in interior mills, elevators, warehouses and other establishments, 11,082,000 stored in processing plants, 4,862,000 in 46 terminal markets, and 3,824,000 in Commodity Credit Corporation bins. A year ago 47,386,000 bus. was in store.

Duluth, Minn.—There is plenty of storage space to handle movement here without placing of temporary embargoes. The crop season just closed July 31, proved to be the second largest movement in and out of this market since 1924-1925 season. A total of 167,655,000 bus. was received and 188,700,000 bus. shipped.—F. G. C.

Ottawa, Ont., Aug. 3.—The following quantities of wheat and coarse grains in bushels, were delivered from farms in western Canada the week ended July 27: Wheat 10,684,008; oats, 4,147,468; barley, 1,587,459; rye, 20,730; flaxseed, 17,960. Since August 1, 1943, as compared with the same period a year ago, shown in parentheses: Wheat, 309,762,593 (261,871,275); oats, 135,763,166 (118,250,593); barley, 82,296,382 (83,989,981); rye, 4,645,823 (9,543,675); flaxseed, 14,398,902 (11,391,041).—S. A. Cudmore, M. A., Dominion Statistician.

## Rye Movement in July

Receipts and shipments of rye at the various markets during July, compared with July, 1943, in bushels, were:

|              | Receipts |           | Shipments |         |
|--------------|----------|-----------|-----------|---------|
|              | 1944     | 1943      | 1944      | 1943    |
| Baltimore    | 9,801    | .....     | .....     | .....   |
| Chicago      | 158,000  | 1,552,000 | 841,000   | 528,000 |
| Duluth       | 4,625    | 287,720   | 74,660    | 318,275 |
| Ft. Worth    | 6,000    | 34,500    | .....     | .....   |
| Hutchinson   | 5,000    | 1,250     | .....     | .....   |
| Kansas City  | 102,000  | 379,500   | 49,500    | 108,000 |
| Milwaukee    | 21,060   | 63,240    | 254,790   | 224,010 |
| Omaha        | 189,000  | 659,481   | 90,200    | 300,600 |
| Philadelphia | 55,228   | .....     | 202,654   | .....   |
| St. Joseph   | 10,380   | 43,250    | 10,380    | 19,030  |
| St. Louis    | 66,000   | 87,000    | 48,000    | 81,200  |
| Seattle      | 1,662    | 8,310     | .....     | .....   |
| Superior     | 6,016    | 138,420   | 19,752    | 104,124 |
| Wichita      | .....    | .....     | .....     | 1,700   |



## Flaxseed Crop of Dakotas and Minnesota

Minneapolis, Minn., Aug. 4.—The weather turned warm over the Northwest this week and accelerated the ripening of flaxseed. During the past few days we have had good rains in North and South Dakota and Minnesota. By next week a good deal of the Iowa and Minnesota early sown flax should be ready for cutting. We continue to receive discouraging reports of prospective yields in southern Minnesota. Around Fairmont and Blue Earth, according to one reporter, some farmers estimate only four or five bushels to the acre. There are a number of places where fields will be plowed under because of weeds. In North Dakota and Montana, on the other hand, the Northern Pacific Ry. reports that flax yields should be better than the government's estimate.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

## Corn Movement in July

Receipts and shipments of corn at the various markets during July, compared with July, 1943, in bushels, were:

|              | Receipts  |           | Shipments |           |
|--------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
|              | 1944      | 1943      | 1944      | 1943      |
| Baltimore    | 5,035     | 69,900    | .....     | 238,500   |
| Chicago      | 4,826,000 | 2,270,000 | 2,406,000 | 1,969,000 |
| Duluth       | .....     | 211,410   | .....     | 279,715   |
| Ft. Worth    | 12,000    | 22,500    | 49,500    | 3,000     |
| Hutchinson   | 1,250     | .....     | .....     | .....     |
| Kansas City  | 1,011,500 | 1,448,400 | 631,500   | 256,500   |
| Milwaukee    | 670,800   | 553,840   | 51,330    | 8,850     |
| Omaha        | 2,494,800 | 2,384,272 | 2,307,600 | 1,834,600 |
| Philadelphia | 43,105    | 2,997     | 97,969    | 61,561    |
| St. Joseph   | 262,240   | 297,440   | 436,480   | 105,600   |
| St. Louis    | 2,099,200 | 1,049,600 | 571,200   | 312,000   |
| Seattle      | 12,000    | 64,500    | .....     | .....     |
| Superior     | .....     | 7,581     | .....     | 221,960   |
| Wichita      | 1,600     | .....     | .....     | .....     |

## Wheat Movement in July

Receipts and shipments of wheat at the various markets during July, compared with July, 1943, in bushels, were:

|             | Receipts   |            | Shipments |            |
|-------------|------------|------------|-----------|------------|
|             | 1944       | 1943       | 1944      | 1943       |
| Baltimore   | 4,637,859  | 2,570,232  | 1,220,877 | 1,151,308  |
| Chicago     | 8,883,000  | 5,780,000  | 5,651,000 | 2,587,000  |
| Duluth      | 7,994,675  | 8,611,690  | 6,147,410 | 9,300,245  |
| Ft. Worth   | 9,245,600  | 5,349,400  | 963,200   | 1,762,600  |
| Hutch's'n   | 13,524,300 | 8,145,900  | .....     | .....      |
| Kan. City   | 37,090,800 | 36,345,600 | 6,830,600 | 14,807,000 |
| Milwaukee   | 500,999    | 382,400    | 448,440   | 141,300    |
| Omaha       | 6,652,202  | 12,942,633 | 928,453   | 4,348,670  |
| Phil'd'phia | 1,549,946  | 1,584,383  | 673,270   | 1,486,704  |
| St. Joseph  | 4,760,300  | 6,038,160  | 1,138,490 | 2,010,910  |
| St. Louis   | 9,013,400  | 4,098,500  | 3,423,800 | 7,797,200  |
| Seattle     | 1,709,764  | 3,430,651  | .....     | .....      |
| Superior    | 3,122,443  | 5,153,486  | 3,163,649 | 5,620,891  |
| Wichita     | 11,673,900 | 6,689,500  | 3,590,400 | 2,371,500  |

## Barley Movement in July

Receipts and shipments of barley at the various markets during July, compared with July, 1943, in bushels, were:

|              | Receipts  |           | Shipments |           |
|--------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
|              | 1944      | 1943      | 1944      | 1943      |
| Baltimore    | 12,100    | 54,502    | .....     | .....     |
| Chicago      | 1,122,000 | 1,825,000 | 249,000   | 905,000   |
| Duluth       | 2,868,650 | 3,032,505 | 2,583,170 | 2,307,110 |
| Ft. Worth    | 326,250   | 17,500    | 47,500    | 10,250    |
| Hutchinson   | 412,500   | 8,750     | .....     | .....     |
| Kansas City  | 2,208,000 | 1,731,200 | 1,299,200 | 708,800   |
| Milwaukee    | 3,332,877 | 3,457,644 | 896,940   | 1,326,600 |
| Omaha        | 242,000   | 1,332,000 | 118,000   | 930,164   |
| Philadelphia | .....     | 1,798     | .....     | 2,680     |
| St. Joseph   | 178,600   | 340,100   | 22,800    | 150,100   |
| St. Louis    | 444,800   | 682,300   | 126,400   | 432,000   |
| Seattle      | 67,200    | 249,200   | .....     | .....     |
| Superior     | 307,659   | 582,503   | 1,551,882 | 1,161,027 |
| Wichita      | 137,600   | 28,200    | 80,000    | .....     |

## Oats Movement in July

Receipts and shipments of oats at the various markets during July, compared with July, 1943, in bushels, were:

|              | Receipts  |           | Shipments |           |
|--------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
|              | 1944      | 1943      | 1944      | 1943      |
| Baltimore    | 85,453    | 99,701    | .....     | .....     |
| Chicago      | 1,456,000 | 1,899,000 | 668,000   | 1,387,000 |
| Duluth       | 197,265   | 162,650   | 473,250   | 279,975   |
| Ft. Worth    | 400,000   | 84,000    | 74,000    | 12,000    |
| Kansas City  | 192,000   | 866,000   | 102,000   | 690,000   |
| Milwaukee    | 20,700    | 23,000    | 21,375    | 19,000    |
| Omaha        | 488,400   | 1,322,200 | 321,200   | 800,800   |
| Philadelphia | 9,801     | 19,731    | 25,728    | 18,333    |
| St. Joseph   | 476,720   | 223,920   | 89,680    | 110,920   |
| St. Louis    | 751,600   | 1,326,100 | 343,200   | 841,200   |
| Seattle      | 94,000    | 250,000   | .....     | .....     |
| Superior     | 92,513    | 154,690   | 266,505   | 289,695   |
| Wichita      | 3,200     | 38,400    | 3,200     | .....     |

## Grain Carriers

The Burlington has asked permission to abandon 16.26 miles between Helvey and K. C. & O. Junction, Neb.

Permission to abandon 19.4 miles of road between Carrollton and East Hardin, Ill., has been denied the Alton Railroad Co.

Warsaw, Ill., has been added to the barge loading points listed in the second revision of M.P.R. 346, Amendment No. 4, setting ceilings on corn.

In No. 17000, Part 7, the Chicago Board of Trade reported to the Interstate Commerce Commission that rates on coarse grain should properly be on a lower level than wheat rates. For many years the coarse grain rates had been at least 10 per cent under the wheat rates.

Abandonment of the Chicago, Attica & Southern, permitted by the Interstate Commerce Commission, has led C. W. Breeden, formerly a brakeman, to ask the Commission to order payment to him of 4 years' pay, under provisions of the Transportation Act of 1940.

Abandonment proposed by Examiner Prichard of 21.8 miles of the Burlington between Mt. Ayr and Grant City, Ia., is objected to as this, being the center section of a line between Giles, Ia., and Albany Junction, Mo., would destroy the usefulness of the entire 66 miles.

Grain and grain products loading during the week ended July 29 totaled 57,409 cars, a decrease of 2,314 cars below the preceding week and a decrease of 1,144 cars below the corresponding week in 1943. In the Western districts alone, grain and grain products loading for the week of July 29, totaled 39,726 cars, a decrease of 851 cars below the preceding week and a decrease of 2,927 cars below the corresponding week in 1943, as reported by the Ass'n of American Railroads.

Class I railroads in June, 1944, had an estimated net income, after interest and rentals, of \$60,000,000 compared with \$70,626,341 in June, 1943, according to reports filed by the carriers with the Bureau of Railway Economics of the Ass'n of American Railroads. Class I railroads in June, 1944, had a net railway operating income, before interest and rentals, of \$99,821,701, compared with a net railway operating income of \$108,963,017 in June, 1943. (June is the thirteenth consecutive month in which the net earnings of the carriers have shown a decline.)

The C.C.C. hereafter will issue monthly instead of weekly the figures on grain purchased owned or sold. The Aug. 10 report will show government owned stocks as of July 31.

The Solid Fuels Administration estimated a deficit of 21,000,000 tons for the coal year beginning April 1, 1944; approximately 16,000,000 tons of bituminous and 5,000,000 tons of anthracite as tentatively estimated.

## Leaking in Transit

Grain dealers can help shippers in the collection of claims for loss by reporting to Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated for free publication car initials, No., place, date and condition of car seen leaking grain in transit.

Recently we have received reports of the following leaking cars:

M. P. 12403 going east thru Hargrove, Kan., July 29 was leaking wheat.—J. F. Moyer, sec'y Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n.

## Southern Grain Rates Argued

In No. 17000, Part 7-A, and I. & S. No. 4208 FREEMAN BRADFORD, representing the Indianapolis Board of Trade and many other organizations told the Interstate Commerce Commission that the rate-break system made it easy to equalize rates, allowed shippers in a given market to compete on even terms. None of the parties he represented wanted the one factor system of rates. He said all of the large markets which under the rate-break principle had become price-making markets would cease to be so under the Examiner's proposal.

J. P. HAYNES said Louisville and other Ohio River crossings were grain markets long before the Missouri markets, and this was the first time anyone had proposed that Louisville be eliminated as a price-fixing market. He said "we owe a great debt of gratitude to the Southern carriers in seeing that the Ohio River crossings were equalized as the Western grain industry developed."

JOHN A. FORSHEY, for the Toledo Board of Trade, said if the Commission adopted the proposed mileage scale from the West to the South it would take away from Northern Ohio territory the "right to continue our Southern business."

J. A. KUHN, for the Omaha Grain Exchange, offered figures to contradict what he said was the contention of the Kansas City interests. Omaha, he said, had always been a thorn in the flesh of the Kansas markets.

J. B. MCGINNIS, representing the Memphis Merchants Exchange, said he was dead against Examiner Weaver's report, as under his proposed mileage scale no man in the South would know his rate.

N. D. BELNAP, for the Inland Waterways Corporation, said all he asked was that the saving in transportation up to Memphis be not offset by the proportional rate beyond that point.

JOHN H. CARKIN spoke for the state railroad commissions of Oregon and Washington, and said it was desired to keep the Pacific origin group as it now is. It was believed that Southern Idaho was entitled to lower rates than the Northwestern group.

E. B. SMITH, representing General Mills, said his company favored overhead rates with transfer rather than multiple factor rates. They had this for 9 years at Kansas City and Memphis and the company did not want multiple factor rates placed on it at Chicago, Louisville, Jackson or at any other points.

W. R. SCOTT, for the Kansas City Board of Trade and St. Louis Merchants Exchange, said these interests supported examiner Weaver's plan. "I am warning you that this through rate plan is going to make more trouble than you ever dreamed of." He said the mere existence of proportional rates was an evil to be corrected.

F. B. TOWNSEND of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce, took the same position as Mr. Scott. He said it was impossible to have a parity of routes and "our choice is to have through rates with transit."

Increased potash supplies this year should enable fertilizer manufacturers to turn out mixed fertilizers with higher potash content than in the last few years, according to the War Food Administration.

## Soybean Movement in July

Receipts and shipments of soybeans at the various markets during July, compared with July, 1943, in bushels, were:

|              | Receipts |         | Shipments |         |
|--------------|----------|---------|-----------|---------|
|              | 1944     | 1943    | 1944      | 1943    |
| Chicago      | 335,000  | 982,000 | 767,000   | 561,000 |
| Kansas City  | 6,800    | .....   | 100,300   | .....   |
| Milwaukee    | .....    | 64,000  | .....     | .....   |
| Omaha        | 15,232   | 104,519 | 347,200   | 86,400  |
| Philadelphia | .....    | .....   | .....     | 1,593   |
| St. Joseph   | 110,250  | 189,000 | 29,750    | .....   |
| St. Louis    | 24,000   | 154,000 | 96,000    | 89,600  |
| Wichita      | 8,000    | .....   | .....     | .....   |



# Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new elevators, feed mills, improvements; changes in firms; fires, casualties, accidents and deaths are solicited.

## CALIFORNIA

San Francisco, Cal.—Clarence W. Doane, 68, banker, at one time manager of the Geo. H. Crowley Feed Co. here, died unexpectedly at the Peralta Hospital July 25.

Stockton, Cal.—California Feed Mills, San Francisco, will construct a \$30,000 feed mill here, signing of the contract with the company for the plant having been announced by Jesse Jones, Secy. of Commerce. Title to the plant will be held by Defence Plant Corp., with California Feed Mills operating. Conversion of wastes from canneries, packing and shipping sheds into high protein feed for dairy, livestock and poultry uses will be carried on in the plant, estimation of production being about 10,000 tons of feed a year.

Los Angeles, Cal.—The Universal Milling Co.'s mill was damaged by fire recently, the loss estimated at \$40,000. Greater damage might have resulted but for the early discovery of the blaze by a 17-year-old youth who notified employees of the company and assisted in fighting the flames until arrival of the fire department. He was rewarded by the milling company with a job and a pair of new cowboy boots, the boots he was wearing at the time being water soaked and fire scorched. Eight cars of grain in the elevator were damaged and there was considerable loss to the machinery.

## CANADA

St. Hilaire, Que.—A new beet pulp plant will be in operation here this fall. The plant is being built by the Quebec Sugar Refineries.

Ottawa, Ont.—The government will provide a floor price for Ontario wheat during the 1944-45 crop year, beginning Aug. 1, Trade Minister MacKinnon announced July 21.

Winnipeg, Man.—Jacques A. Davis, flour, grain and feed broker and forwarder with offices in New York, N. Y., has been admitted to membership in the Winnipeg Grain Exchange. Mr. Davis is a member of the New York Produce Exchange and of the Chicago Board of Trade.

Vancouver, B. C.—Vernon Lester, president of the Vancouver Grain Exchange and well known in western Canadian grain circles for many years during which time he served as local manager for Kerr, Gifford & Co., Inc., Portland, Ore., has accepted a position with Buckersfield's, Ltd., to take charge of the company's new import and export branch here. Buckersfield's is one of the largest grain and feed dealers in the west and in addition operates a large cereal manufacturing business.

## COLORADO

Fort Lyon, Colo.—The Fort Lyon elevator, owned by the Colorado Milling & Elevator Co., which has been closed for several years, will be reopened this season to receive wheat and barley. In the past few years it has been used by the company for storage of surplus grain stocks.

## ILLINOIS

Chester, Ill.—Edward L. Gilster, 67, sec'y-treas. of the Gilster Milling Co., died July 16.—P. J. P.

Table Grove, Ill.—The Farmers Elevator Co. is building a basement under the feed mill building and will install machinery there.

Fisher, Ill.—The Fisher Produce Co. warehouse was damaged by fire recently.

Minonk, Ill.—The hemp mill has started operations Glenn Black, manager, announced.

Shabbona, Ill.—The Shabbona Hemp Mill has started operations, with a working force of 44 persons.

Gridley, Ill.—Floyd Zehr ran a nail into his left hand recently while assisting in taking down the old elevator of the Meadows Grain & Coal Co.

Macon, Ill.—William Lines has taken over operation of the Macon Grain Co.'s elevator following the resignation of the former manager, Pete Quinn.

Champaign, Ill.—H. A. Henricks, formerly manager of the Co-op. Grain Co. elevator at Cerro Gordo, is new manager of the Evans Elevator Co. elevator.

Cerro Gordo, Ill.—H. A. Henricks, who has been manager of the Co-op. Grain & Coal Co. elevator for the past 20 years, resigned recently, effective Aug. 1.

Greenville, Ill.—J. M. Daniels on July 10 resigned as manager of the Farmers Equity Elevator. Ellsworth Turley, assistant manager, succeeded him as manager.—P. J. P.

Mattoon, Ill.—The Big Four elevator on North Sixteenth St., owned by the Cleveland Grain Co., Cleveland, O., burned to the ground the night of July 27, destroyed a quantity of grain and equipment. The elevator was filled with mill feed, wheat, oats and corn.—P. J. P.

Caldwell, Ill.—The Moultrie Grain Ass'n has submitted Preference Rating Application to the W. P. B. for permission to build a circular concrete grain storage bin, 25 ft. in diameter and 62 ft. in height with a capacity of 20,440 bus. J. E. Reeser & Son have the contract.

Edgar (Chrisman p. o.), Ill.—The D. D. Standfield grain elevator was destroyed by fire the afternoon of July 20. The Paris fire department sent a truck to the scene but the fire had gained too much headway to prevent destruction of the plant. H. O. Jones is manager of the grain company. The loss was estimated at \$25,000, partially covered by insurance.

Farmer City, Ill.—Lt. Thos. A. McConkey, employed at the Scholer & Gring elevator prior to his induction into the armed forces March 24, 1942, was killed in action over Ploesti, Romania, on Apr. 15, according to word received here by relatives, thru the state department at Bern, Switzerland. He was a member of the crew on a B-17 Flying Fortress and had made about 40 missions over Romania from his base in southern Italy.—P. J. P.

East St. Louis, Ill.—Russell-Miller Milling Co., Minneapolis, has leased from the Continental Grain Co. a building formerly used by the Commonwealth Flour Mills, Inc., and is converting it for the manufacture of a full line of poultry and livestock feeds and minerals, marking the expansion of its commercial feed manufacturing business into the Southeast. The company owns and operates the Stanard-Tilton Milling Co., a flour mill, at Alton, Ill., and a small feed plant near Alton. Its principal feed manufacturing, however, has been limited to its Minneapolis plant, with sales confined chiefly to the northeastern area. The company also owns flour mills at Buffalo, N. Y., Dallas, Tex., and at several points in North Dakota and Montana. Van Hodges will be in charge of production at the local plant and J. F. Ryan will be sales manager.

Momence, Ill.—William Watson, 88, engaged in the grain business here from 1911 to 1926, died in the Manteno State hospital. He had been a patient there since 1937 and had been bedfast the past two years.—P. J. P.

Borton, Ill.—Ray Ogden of Fairmount, formerly manager of the local grain elevator, has received word from the War Department that his son, Lt. Carlos Ogden, has been wounded in the fighting around Cherbourg, France.

Pekin, Ill.—Fire in a large pile of baled paper at the Quaker Oats Co. plant, started by sparks from a rubbish fire on property owned by the Corn Products Refining Co., July 20 destroyed much of the paper and at times was dangerously close to igniting the plant itself.

## CHICAGO NOTES

James S. Rutherford has retired from a partnership in Norris & Kenly.

Mrs. L. F. Brown, wife of the former sec'y of American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n accidentally suffered a fracture in her home at St. Petersburg, Fla., recently that will keep her confined to the Mound Park Hospital for several weeks.

Wallace E. Wing has been elected president of Marblehead Lime Co., succeeding the late B. L. McNulty. Other officers are: M. R. Mathews and R. A. Temple, vice-presidents; Earl Heubner, treasurer; P. N. Hauser, sec'y, and W. M. Pearson, manager of the mineral feed division.

The second annual golf party and outing of the Chicago Feed Club will be held Sept. 21 at the Calumet Country Club. A committee consisting of Wirt D. Walker, J. Muldoon and S. O. Werner has been appointed to make arrangements for the occasion. Prizes for golf will be awarded during the dinner in the evening.

New members recently admitted to the Board of Trade were: Benjamin Weiss, Wineman, Weiss & Co., New York, N. Y.; Jesse C. Stewart, Jesse C. Stewart Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.; Walter H. Mills, General Mills Co., Minneapolis; William Fraser, Harry J. Bowling, Chicago. Mr. Bowling is grain traffic service agent for the Illinois Central railroad.

Michel Fribourg is the newly elected president of the Continental Grain Co., with headquarters in Chicago. Mr. Fribourg fills the vacancy created by the recent death of his father, Jules Fribourg. He now is a private in the United States Army, and is in training for a commission in the intelligence service and probable service in France. Rene Fribourg, brother of the late Jules Fribourg, pending the return of Michel to private life after the war, will combine the duties of president with his present office as chairman of the board of the firm.

The business of Elam Mills, Inc., manufacturer of special flours and grain products, has been purchased by a group of Chicago investors. K. K. Lilien will be executive vice-pres. of the new company, in full charge of operations and merchandising. He was formerly with the Jewell Tea Co. J. Frank Elam, president, and Thos. J. Hair, vice-pres. and treas. of the old company, will retire from active participation in the business but have been retained by the new management in an advisory capacity. The operating personnel otherwise will remain unchanged and the same line of products will be manufactured.



The directors fixed the rate of interest for the month of August, 1944, under the provisions of Rule 352, at 5 per cent.

## INDIANA

Oakville, Ind.—The Farmers Elevator Co. elevator was damaged by fire recently.

Herbst, Ind.—Harry C. Paul, Vincennes, has purchased the grain elevator and coal business of J. S. Nesbitt.

Fort Wayne, Ind.—The corporate name of Blackhawk Feed Mills, Inc., has been changed to Master Feed Mills, Inc.

New Paris, Ind.—Martin Feed Mills is building a mill and elevator, Chris Wickey having the contract.—A. E. L.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The Steinhart Grain Co., Inc., has had its charter amended, changing the number of directors to five.—P. J. P.

Arcola, Ind.—The Mayer Grain Co. will shortly have the new electric power wiring completed. This will replace the steam power entirely.—A. E. L.

Flagg (Rochelle p.o.), Ind.—Glenn Vaupel has been named manager of the Flagg Station Elevator, succeeding Donald Ewing who was inducted into the armed forces.

Kouts, Ind.—Additional machinery has been installed at the Heinold Elevator; wiring has been completed and the office is under construction. A large truck scale has been installed.

Advance, Ind.—Fernando J. Baird, 67, who operated an elevator here several years ago before moving to Rossville, died recently. He at one time operated an elevator at Kewanna.

Yeoman, Ind.—The former W. C. Smock & Co. elevator now is being operated as the Smock & Clark elevator, Charles N. Clark having purchased a half interest in the business.

Shideler, Ind.—Several new improvements are to be started immediately at the Farmers Co-operative Co., including a larger hammer mill and a new corn cleaner and feed mixer.—A. E. L.

Edgerton, Ind.—The Edgerton Grain & Coal Co. has all electric power wiring completed, and steam power has been discontinued. A completely new modern feed mill has been added.—A. E. L.

Star City, Ind.—J. C. Phillips, grain dealer member of the Indiana Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, died July 26. He had undergone operations in an Indianapolis hospital in recent months and had returned home, apparently improved.

Waterloo, Ind.—Pliny Gratz of the Gratz Grain & Milling Co. has purchased the grain elevator of the estate of the late Daniel L. Leas. He will make some improvements on the elevator, having it ready for operation for the grain harvest.

Warren, Ind.—Lt. Louis G. Mossburg, navigator on a B-24 plane, son of Roy L. Mossburg, manager of the Farmers Exchange, Inc., has been reported missing in action since June 23. He had completed 16 missions over the islands of Saipan and Yap.

Swayzee, Ind.—The west wall of two large bins at the Swayzee Grain Co.'s elevator burst July 12, under pressure of an overload of wheat, falling on and crushing the shed below and spilling about 4,000 bus. of wheat on the wreckage and ground.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Lt. Robert Daugherty, a son of L. S. Daugherty, local grain man, died of injuries sustained in an airplane collision in England. Lt. Daugherty was a pilot in a fighter squadron. His father is associated with the McEwan-Butturff Grain Co.

New Haven, Ind.—A law suit demanding \$25,000 damages for alleged "wrong delivery" of gasoline instead of kerosene was begun against the Thurman Equity Exchange, resulting from a serious accident to the purchaser, while burning fuel oil in a weed burner on his farm.—A. E. L.

Fort Wayne, Ind.—Central Soya Co., Inc., has registered with the securities and exchange commission an issue of \$2,250,000 of sinking fund debentures maturing Aug. 1, 1959, the company announced Aug. 6. Proceeds will be applied to the redemption of the first mortgage bonds, due 1952, outstanding in the amount of \$1,400,000, and replenishment of working capital.

Evansville, Ind.—Wheat stored for seed purposes is sure to be seriously damaged by weevil before this fall, C. E. Skiver, wheat specialist, Purdue University, has reported. The observation of the operators of seven portable seed cleaning and treating machines are finding insects very plentiful in the bins. As soon as the eggs from these adults have hatched the young will cause much damage.—W. B. C.

Columbia City, Ind.—Fire in a country elevator or in a nest of four concrete tanks with a high cupola, resulted in an unnecessarily large loss recently because wooden leg had been housed in one of the concrete bins. It seems that the man who built the plant did not care to go to the expense of removing the wood forms so when they did burn the fire and water caused great damage to the structure and to its contents.

Oakville, Ind.—The newly-rebuilt Farmers Elevator was threatened by fire the morning of July 20, the blaze started by a slipping belt in the cupola. An employee discovered the fire in its early stages and the alarm was sounded. Firemen from Mt. Summit were quickly on the scene and fought the fire until arrival of the Muncie fire department, when it was brought under control. Water was pumped from a 16,000-gal. cistern. Some 25,000 bus. of wheat, oats, soybeans and corn were stored in the structure, Kermit Cross, manager said. The elevator burned in October, 1942, and was replaced by the present structure, valued at more than \$100,000.

## IOWA

Fairfax, Ia.—The Farmers Co-op. Grain Co. of Fairfax has been dissolved as of July 8.

Dow City, Ia.—The Dow City Elevator Co. has purchased the lot east of the new elevator site from O. H. Galloway.

Taintor, Ia.—E. J. Northcutt was appointed manager of the Co-op. Elevator, succeeding Vern Wehrle who resigned.

Centerville, Ia.—Harry R. Schultz has been named by directors as vice-pres. of the Pillsbury Flour Mills' soy mills division with temporary headquarters here, Philip W. Pillsbury, president, announced.

Iowa City, Ia.—Homer Martin, formerly of Crawfordville, started work at the Cargill Feed & Farm Store Aug. 1.

Eldora, Ia.—The McCarthy Hatchery is building a 20x60 ft. feed sales building across the street from the hatchery.

Tabor, Ia.—Wilbur Garfield, 64, former local grain elevator man, died in an Omaha hospital July 19 after an illness of several months.

Glenwood, Ia.—William Ray has sold his feed store to Chris Renschler of Glenwood and Gus Watkins of Guthrie Center, who will take possession Sept. 1.

Crawfordville, Ia.—Homer Martin has sold his produce and feed business to Irvin Sommer, who took possession at once. Mr. Martin has accepted a position in Iowa City.

Colo, Ia.—Curtis Marsh, formerly manager of the J. E. Hale Grain Co. at Collins, Ia., is new manager of the Farmers Grain Co. elevator, taking over his duties here Aug. 7.

Clinton, Ia.—The soybean solvent extraction plant here for Pillsbury Flour Mills Co. is rapidly nearing completion. Most of the heavy installation and construction work is finished.

Corwith, Ia.—Elmer Marr has purchased the feed and seed store from John O. Mullins and will operate the business as the Farmers Feed & Milling Service. C. H. Brown will be manager.

Crystal Lake, Ia.—Henry Myhr of the Myhr Lbr. & Grain Co., has sold his business to the Federal-North Iowa Grain Co. Herb Wicks of Kanawha has taken charge as manager.

Jefferson, Ia.—Hopes for a soybean processing plant in Jefferson were sent skyrocketing with notice of government approval of the plant proposed by the Honeymead Products Co. of Cedar Rapids.

Emmetsburg, Ia.—C. A. Bevander, formerly manager of the Quaker Oats Co. elevator at Ottosen, recently was appointed manager of the company's local elevator, succeeding J. D. Anderson who has entered the armed forces.

Des Moines, Ia.—The partnership which has been operating under the name of the Fox Chemical Co., changed its name July 1 to Fox-bilt Feeds. The new name more accurately describes the activities of the company, it was stated.

Des Moines, Ia.—John Grenzabach has been transferred from the Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc., Buffalo office to the company's local office where he has charge of the sale of oil meals. He succeeds Marvin Narramore who is in the army.

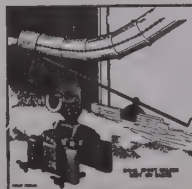
Galva, Ia.—G. R. Spurgeon, who retired from active business the first of the year is devoting his time to his farming interests. The firm, G. R. Spurgeon & Son, is now operating as Spurgeons Elevators, with George W. Spurgeon as proprietor.

Onawa, Ia.—R. B. Harper, 83, retired, passed away recently. Several years ago he was a partner in the Harper & Murphy grain elevator which sold out to a group of farmers, and was known as the I. C. Elevator Co. under the management of Mr. Murphy who has since retired.—A. G. T.

Humboldt, Ia.—The Alfalfa Milling Co. has added a 40 x 60 ft. cement block extension and installed another new hammer mill. B. B. Watson, former sec'y and treasurer, has sold his interest to L. D. Snyder. Ray Miner is president and manager.—A. G. T.

## MACHINERY AND SUPPLIES FOR GRAIN ELEVATORS AND FEED PLANTS

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Every Mill,  
Elevator  
and Feed Plant**



Freeport (Decorah p. o., Ia.—The Gross Oil Co. plant in which alcohol was made for government uses, was destroyed by fire July 21, the loss estimated at \$15,000, partly covered by insurance. The fire is believed to have started from cresote which ran down the chimney onto the roof.—A. G. T.

Whittemore, Ia.—August Vaudt, Jr., painfully injured his left hand recently at the Whittemore Elvtr. Co. elevator when it was caught between the tongue of one trailer and the endgate of another, and was badly gouged and lacerated. He was taken to the Algona hospital for treatment.

Hanlontown, Ia.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. declared an additional \$10,000 to be paid as a patronage dividend before June 1, 1945, on the basis of 1.5c per bushel on grain sold and 9 per cent on merchandise purchased during the year ending June 1, 1944. It was the best year of the company's 29 years.

Lamar, Ia.—The Plymouth Brokerage Co. has assumed temporary charge of the LaBudde Feed & Grain Co.'s affairs here under the direction of Monte Cass, Jr., following the transfer of Park Meyers, for several years local manager for the La Budde company, to Milwaukee. His successor here will be named later.

Cedar Rapids, Ia.—The Shores Co., mineral and livestock specialty manufacturers, announced Aug. 1 that as a part of an extension program the name of the company has been expanded to Barlow, Wright & Shores, Inc. There will be no change in personnel, products or policies. Manufacturing floor space is being increased about 33 per cent and new equipment added.

Des Moines, Ia.—The Boar's Head Club, organization of Des Moines feed men, held its annual fun-making party at the Hyperion Field Club on July 31. Festivities began in the morning and continued thruout the afternoon and evening with swimming, golfing, dinner and entertainment. All men in the feed and associated industries were invited to attend. Arrangements were in charge of Carroll F. Swanson, sales manager of the Iowa Feed Co.

Ames, Ia.—Fifty years in the grain business were ended for J. M. Munsinger when he retired, recently, as manager of the Ames Grain & Coal Co. Mr. Munsinger took over management of the business in 1908 when it was known as the B. A. Lockwood Grain Co. He launched his career as a grain buyer in 1894 at Bayard. Four years later he accepted a position with the McFarlan Grain Co. in Jefferson. In 1904 he moved to Des Moines where he took charge of a line of elevators for the Des Moines Elvtr. Co. Mr. Munsinger will be 87 next November.

## KANSAS

Concordia, Kan.—The Concordia Milling Co. has remodeled and repaired its plant.

McDonald, Kan.—The Morrison-Gregg-Mitchell Grain Co. elevator was damaged by recent high winds.

Metcalfe (Bluff City p. o.), Kan.—The Consolidated Flour Mills Co. report a fire July 15 that originated with burning weeds.

Haverhill (Augusta p. o.), Kan.—Max Behymer recently took over the Haverhill Elevator and has opened it for business.

Hanover, Kan.—George J. Imming sold his elevator and feed store to the Eberhardt & Simpson Grain Co., Salina, who took possession at once.

Marquette, Kan.—The Lindsborg Milg. & Elevtr. Co. is making improvements on its feed grinding facilities. An overhead bin and elevator leg is being added.

Copeland, Kan.—Riffe Bros. Co., Inc.'s, elevator, with a capacity of 500,000 bus. of grain, had to turn away 40 trucks lined up at one time during the peak of the present harvest for lack of storage capacity.—P. J. P.

Lenora, Kan.—The Morrison-Gregg-Mitchell elevator has been given a new roof. The Farmers Co-op. Elevator recently installed a new cup belt for elevating the grain.

Rossville, Kan.—Shawnee County's first dehydrating plant made its first run July 6. It now is operating night and day. J. O. Wolfe is manager. The Kaw Dehydrating Co. operates the plant.—P. J. P.

Wetmore, Kan.—The Continental Grain Co. of Kansas City razed its elevator at Atchison and moved it here in sections, to replace its local elevator that burned several months ago. It will be ready for operation in time for the grain harvest.

Utica, Kan.—The cupola at the Morgenstern-Pyle Elvtr. Co. elevator has been raised, allowing 20 ft. more fall to the wheat, thus facilitating loading of cars. A new distributor and new spouting in the head have been installed. The scale also was raised.

Wichita, Kan.—The Kansas Milling Co. is celebrating its 50th anniversary this year, and commemorating the occasion has issued a splendidly printed and illustrated brochure setting forth a historical sketch of the company since its founding.

Hutchinson, Kan.—The Shellabarger Mill & Elvtr. Co., Salina, opened an office here Aug. 1, with H. P. Lorenz as manager. Mr. Lorenz has been connected with the Midwest Grain Co. Application for transfer of a Board of Trade membership from O. S. Dowse to H. P. Lorenz has been made.

Clifton, Kan.—The Vining Grain Co. has been sold to the Clifton Grain Co. of which H. A. Bachand is manager. The purchase increases the Clifton Grain Co.'s storage capacity to 60,000 bus. Grain will be received at both elevators. The Vining Grain Co. was started in 1886 by A. Wangerin and James Sager, and has been under the control of these two families ever since until the recent sale.

Salina, Kan.—J. M. Allen, Decatur, Ill., was re-elected president and Elmer W. Reed was renamed vice-pres., treas. and general manager at the recent annual meeting of the Shellabarger Mill & Elvtr. Co. J. F. Poeter, Kansas City, also was renamed vice-pres. R. S. Crowder was named sec'y. O. S. Dowse was elected vice-pres. in charge of grain and J. E. Spaeth was elected vice-pres. and sales manager.



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## MICHIGAN

Big Bow, Kan.—The Johnson Co-op. Grain Co., owned by farmers of Stanton County, has purchased the Eyman & Kearney elevator, hardware store and gasoline station. The elevator, a 60,000-bu. house, will be operated in connection with the elevator at Johnson and the grain loading dump at Manter. Aaron Kearney will continue as manager of the local elevator. Lawson Tucker is general manager of the co-operative.

Pratt, Kan.—Rust and paint on the sloping top of the wheat bins saved Russell Sutton, elevator operator, from injury, when he fell recently from a ramp to the top of the wheat bins which is 60 feet above the ground. The slanting roofs stopped his fall and the rust and paint stuck to his clothing so that he was kept from falling to the ground below. After his call for help, he was soon taken down from his dangerous position.—G. M. H.

Newton, Kan.—Dan Friesen, employee at the Newton Milling & Elevtr. Co. plant was seriously injured recently while attempting to throw a belt on the power unit which operates the blending equipment. He was caught in the belt and hurled against a line shaft. His right ear was almost severed from the head; his left ear was lacerated and he was otherwise badly bruised. The mill had been shut down for regular fumigation and was ready to be started when the accident occurred.

## KENTUCKY

Lexington, Ky.—The estate of W. B. Talbert, Sr., on July 14 sustained a fire damage caused by a spark from a railroad locomotive.

Louisville, Ky.—The Ballard & Ballard Co., flour millers, and producers of Oven Ready biscuits in dough form, has started work on an addition to its Oven Ready biscuit plant.—A. W. W.

Louisville, Ky.—Police are seeking vandals who recently broke into the Feeders Supply Co., 314 Baxter Ave., and damaged stock foods, chiefly poultry and cattle feeds, by slashing sacks with knives, and pouring sheep dip on many of them, damaging feed worth around \$2,700, according to Gus C. Paul, manager. It looked as if it might be a prank of boys, and it might have been someone with a grudge.—A. W. W.

Kalamazoo, Mich.—The G. R. Clapp elevator was damaged by recent high winds.

Morrice, Mich.—Lester B. Cutlar, 59, former manager of the local grain elevator, died at Millington recently.

Breckenridge, Mich.—Alfred G. Wolansky, Ithaca, Mich., has succeeded Vern Keener as assistant to Wilbur Hubbard, manager of the Farmers Elevtr. Co.

Minden City, Mich.—A cash dividend of 7 per cent was paid stockholders of the Farmers Elevtr. Co. at the recent annual meeting. Bert W. Teeple is sec'y-treas. and manager.

Webberville, Mich.—Charles Craig of Jackson has purchased the local elevator of Charles Cool and son, Kenneth Cool, taking possession July 15. The Cools had conducted the business for 23 years.

Three Oaks, Mich.—The R. C. Gust grist mill at Riverside Corners, three miles north of here, burned July 23, with a loss estimated at \$15,000. Three hundred bushels of corn, other grain, milling equipment and a truck parked in a lean-to, were included in the loss.

Owosso, Mich.—The Peoples Elevtr. Co. has been incorporated, to operate a general grain elevator business. Capital stock, \$30,000; assets, \$26,253; 26,253 shares at \$1 each. Stockholders, Kenneth E. Yerrick, Owosso; Evert Himebaugh, Mt. Pleasant; Wm. A. Bronson, Owosso; Vera B. Bronson, Ward W. Bronson, Alma.

Charlotte, Mich.—The four bean storage bins at the Minor Walton Bean Co. are rapidly nearing completion. The bins, 90 ft. high, are topped with a superstructure, bringing total height to over 100 ft. Construction work goes on night and day, with shifts of 18 German prisoners of war engaged in the construction, brought here from Fort Custer.

Martin, Mich.—The Farmers Co-op. Elevator in which 4,000 bus. of wheat were stored, burned the night of July 17. Spontaneous combustion is believed to have caused the fire. Office equipment and valuable papers were saved. The loss, which included a quantity of other grain and feed and building materials, was covered by insurance. The association will resume operations in temporary quarters in about 30 days, it was announced. Arrangements will be made to rebuild as soon as possible.

New Hudson, Mich.—Herschel Munn, owner and manager of the New Hudson Elevator, has sold his elevator to Robert McCrory and Edward and George Hock who took possession July 1. Mr. Munn had operated the elevator for the past 15 years. The new owners are adding new equipment to the feed grinding department and are enlarging the warehouse.

Woodland, Mich.—Wayne Long, 61, was smothered to death under grain at the Farm Bureau Elevator July 25 when a wheat bin gave way, letting the grain down upon him. He was employed at the elevator of which his son, Fred, is manager. When he was missed by other employees a search was made and his body was found under the grain. Mr. Long's daughter, Mary, is a bookkeeper at the elevator.

Charlotte, Mich.—When firemen declared a fire at the Charlotte Milling Co. plant recently was a set fire, the state fire marshal's office was notified. Owen Fickes, 34, living nearby, who was seen emerging from the building shortly before the flames were discovered, was taken in custody and questioned, first denied his guilt, but later is said to have admitted he set fire to cobwebs in the building to "get even" when guards ordered him away when he wished to see German prisoners of war working on a concrete installation. Fickes was arraigned before Judge Stanley H. Raidle in municipal court on the arson charge; he waived examination and was held to the October term of circuit court. Cash bail bonds of \$1,000 were furnished by his mother. He repudiated his confession, saying he did not set the fire but admits being in the plant.

## MINNESOTA

Stewart, Minn.—The Pacific Grain Co. recently reported its elevator has sustained some damage from high winds.

New Richland, Minn.—H. E. Tingdahl has taken over his new duties as manager of the New Richland Elevtr. Co.

Cannon Falls, Minn.—Howard O. Hanson of Clarkfield, Minn., has taken over his duties as manager of the Farmers Elevator.

Elbow Lake, Minn.—I. R. Olson, Barrett, is new manager of the Elbow Lake Co-op. Grain Co. elevator, succeeding Ole F. Setteland who resigned.

Milan, Minn.—The Milan Farmers Elevtr. Co. will change to a strictly co-operative concern. Oscar Mork was re-hired as business manager.

Fairfax, Minn.—E. E. Otness was re-elected manager and Preston Frank, assistant, of the Farmers Co-op. Elevator at the recent annual meeting of directors.

Preston, Minn.—L. A. Clark, formerly superintendent of the Alta school system for many years, is now part owner and manager of the Preston Soya Co.

Lyons, Minn.—The Lyons Grain & Lbr. Co. elevator, formerly the Holmquist Grain & Lumber Co. elevator, which was closed for a month is once more in operation with James Burns as manager. C. E. Newmyer is owner and operator of the business.

Warren, Minn.—An extensive remodeling program is underway at the Pioneer Land & Loan Co. elevator, feed and seed plant to provide more convenient feed grinding facilities and eliminate long waits in the elevator driveway, W. A. Knapp, president, announced.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Trading in oats for future delivery was suspended by the directors of the Chamber of Commerce, effective with the opening of the market Wednesday, July 26, to make an adjustment required by the O.P.A. ceiling. Trading was resumed next day, with a difference of 2 cents between new and old style contracts. On new style contracts the ceiling is 76.25 cents. Old style contracts are traded in only for liquidation, and at 2 cents less.

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Sauk Rapids, Minn.—The Jack Frost Feed Co. is converting the two-story brick building it recently purchased into offices, storage room and a retail store. The company previously built a large addition to its elevator to take care of its increasing business. During the past year the growing volume of business made further expansion necessary. The newly acquired building is directly in front of the company's elevator and warehouse. Clinton Hill is manager of the business.

Austin, Minn.—Honeymead Products Co. of Cedar Rapids, Ia., recently purchased five acres of land here, bordered on one side by the Milwaukee tracks and on another by the Great Western tracks, and plans to erect a \$575,000 soybean plant on the site. Construction will begin as soon as possible, federal approval for priorities to construct and equip the building having been obtained, and it is expected to be ready to buy soybeans by Oct. 1. There will be storage facilities for 600,000 bu. of beans. The soybean crushing plant is expected to be completed and ready for operation about Dec. 1. The plant will operate on a 24-hr. basis thruout the year.

Austin, Minn.—The Mower County Grain & Feed Ass'n was formed by grain elevator men and feed dealers of Mower County recently, for the purpose of getting better acquainted, and to talk over the mutual problems as elevator operators and feed dealers, and discuss ways and means to be of more and better service to the farmers in members' respective communities. Meetings will be held quarterly, the next meeting Sept. 18. The men were much concerned over reports of corn now being moved out of the county at prices for in excess of O. P. A. ceilings. Officials have promised to make a thoro investigation of these reports. Anyone found guilty of violating these price ceilings is subject to a heavy fine.

Worthington, Minn.—Approximately 100 members of the Southern Minnesota Elvtr. Managers Ass'n met here recently in annual conclave. A picnic dinner was enjoyed by members and their families; election of officers was held followed by a program of speeches. Gilbert Giebink, assistant sec'y of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce, discussed current problems confronting the grain trade. Paul Schuenemann, assistant general manager of Peavey Elevators, Minneapolis, also spoke. Walter J. Green was re-elected president and Carl Liem, sec'y. Mr. Green is manager of the Farmers Co-op. Ass'n elevator at Lakefield and Mr. Liem is head of the Chas. A. Liem Co. at Bingham Lake.

Luverne, Minn.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. had an increase in the volume of units of merchandise and grain handling during the fiscal year ending June 30 of 37.68 per cent, it was announced at the recent annual meeting of the company. Business increased 41.22 per cent in dollar volume while operating costs increased 9.06 per cent. Total sales for the period amounted to \$258,753.26. Net earnings of the company were \$7,018.34 during the period, and of this amount \$5,965.60 will be returned to stockholders and patrons as interest on capital stock and patronage dividends. The company's feed mill, which has been in the process of construction at the building which the company purchased from Geo. A. Soutar Elvtr. Co. on the Omaha tracks, is near completion, and expected to go into operation this month. It will be one of the most up-to-date plants of its kind in this section of the state. Emil Mollberg is manager of the elevator.

Minneapolis, Minn.—A. G. Hesler, who has been in charge of the Quaker Oats Co.'s Omaha, Neb., branch office, has been transferred to the local office and will be branch manager over the territory that includes Minnesota, North and South Dakota and parts of Montana, Wisconsin and Michigan.

Granada, Minn.—Ole F. Settelund, formerly manager of the Elbow Lake Co-op. Grain Co. elevator, has purchased the elevator and feed mill of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. here, and will take possession Aug. 15. The business will be known as the Granada Grain Co. and will deal in grain, seeds, feed, twine, coal, etc.

#### DULUTH LETTER

C. F. Haley, a former Duluth grain man now retired and living in Miami Beach, Fla., called on old friends in the grain trade recently.—F. G. C.

Four officials of the Greater North Dakota Ass'n, R. J. Hughes, Wahpeton, pres.; Fred Irish, Fargo, treas.; Bert E. Groom, sec'y and chairman of the agriculture com'te, and H. E. Berrell, membership director were here recently with local organizations outlining policies of their body in a developing program.—F. G. C.

A large number of delegates attended the two-day summer conference of the Northwest Weights and Measures held here Aug. 4 and 5. They came from Minnesota, Wisconsin, North and South Dakota, Montana, Nebraska and Iowa. Registration Aug. 4 was followed by a dinner opening the convention at which J. A. Schmitz, weighmaster of the Chicago Board of Trade was the principal speaker.—F. G. C.

#### MISSOURI

Higginsville, Mo.—A new railroad sidetrack has been built between the mill and office of the Higginsville Flour Mill.

Aurora, Mo.—A defective elevator cup belt caused a fire on July 7 that damaged the M. F. A. Milling Co. plant.

Boonville, Mo.—The Farmers Elevator stockholders recently voted to change from a stock corporation to a non-stock corporation.—P. J. P.

Ladonia, Mo.—The Missouri Farmers Ass'n Central Co-op. has added two new branches, one here and the other at Pattonsburg.—P. J. P.

St. Louis, Mo.—Some 170 production and maintenance workers at the Ralston-Purina Co. have returned to work after a recent 10-day strike when the company agreed to recognize five A.F.L. unions as employee bargaining agents. The company has consented to a joint contract with the unions, barring strikes and lockouts, and joined the unions in applying to the W.L.B. for wage increases, Donald Danforth, company president, stated.—P. J. P.

St. Louis, Mo.—The Monroe Minerals Co., recently formed, has established offices in the Century Building. E. A. Fallin, recently with Uncle Johnny Mills, Houston, Tex., and prior to that with the M. F. A. Milling Co., Springfield, Mo., is manager of the company. The Monroe company manufactures mineral feeds for livestock, and is establishing a sales organization for the middle west areas. The products of the company will be sold thru dealers and by company representatives to the feeders.

#### KANSAS CITY LETTER

Kansas City, Mo.—M. D. Hartnett has been elected to membership in the Kansas City Board of Trade.

P. C. Knowlton has been appointed general manager of the Checkerboard Elvtr. Co. Mr. Knowlton for several years was head of the Knowlton Grain Co. in St. Louis before joining the Checkerboard company about four years ago. He has been in charge of the coarse grains division.

James M. Doty, for the past four years southwestern representative for Merck & Co., Inc., has resigned effective Aug. 15 to establish his own commercial cereal laboratory here. His company will be known as Technical Laboratories and will be ready to operate within 60 days. Mr. Doty was in charge of the Omaha Grain Exchange laboratory for several years before he joined Merck & Co. He was sec'y for the American Ass'n of Cereal Chemists for several years and in 1942 became president of that group.

#### MONTANA

Joplin, Mont.—M. O. Farden recently resigned as manager of the Farmers Union Elevator and has accepted a position with the Farmers Union Terminal Ass'n at Spokane.

Fort Benton, Mont.—William Breiter has succeeded E. N. Colby as manager of the Farmers Elvtr. & Trading Co. elevator. Mr. Breiter formerly operated an elevator at Montague.

Brady, Mont.—The Equity Elevator plans construction of a 30,000 to 38,000-bu. annex; a double driveway to accommodate dumping of grain for cleaning purposes, 40 grain bins to be built so individuals may have bins for cleaning purposes; larger and more up-to-date office quarters also are planned. The elevator company retained money from the patronage refund checks to apply on the estimated \$40,000 cost of construction, which started Aug. 1.

#### NEBRASKA

Winnetoon, Neb.—The Continental Grain Co. recently built several coal bins north of its elevator.

Steele City, Neb.—The Baumfalk Grain Co. is building an addition to its elevator and will install a feed grinder and mixer.

Lyman, Neb.—C. J. Cosand has received permission from the government to build a beanery, and work will be started at once.

Falls City, Neb.—The Ebel Alfalfa Co.'s dehydrating plant has started operations on a 24-hr. schedule, Louis Abey, manager, announced.

Motala (Minden p. o.), Neb.—The Trico Feed Mills is in operation. Capacity of the dehydrator is from 2,207 to 3,500 lbs. of dry matter per hour.

Friend, Neb.—The old metal clad elevator located at Eldorado has been moved here to replace the B. C. Christopher & Co. elevator that burned early this year.

Blue Hill, Neb.—Albert Talley, who opened the Farmers Elevator several months ago, has closed it again due to the poor harvest here, and will locate in Minnesota.

Omaha, Neb.—P. W. Guss, formerly of Sioux City, has replaced A. G. Hesler as Omaha branch manager of the Quaker Oats Co. Mr. Hesler was transferred to Minneapolis.

Sutton, Neb.—The Chas. Cronin Grain & Coal Co. elevator machinery was out of operation for a few hours recently when four feet of water filled the grain pit after a heavy down pour of rain, and pumps were used to draw off the water.

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CHICAGO, ILL.



Lexington, Neb.—Guy Karr, night foreman at Meyers Milling Co. alfalfa dehydrating plant east of Lexington, was badly cut about his left elbow recently when he was accidentally thrown against some machinery.

Omaha, Neb.—Second Lt. James Leroy Welsh, Jr., son of J. L. Welsh, president of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n and president of the Butler-Welsh Grain Co., has been reported as missing in action over Austria since July 8.

Wakefield, Neb.—Floyd Gray has purchased the Farmers Co-op. Elevator, taking possession July 17. He is managing the elevator as an independent enterprise. Wayne Reed, who has been manager for the past two years, has accepted a position with N. N. Sackerson & Son.

Pilger, Neb.—Gus Heller is the new manager of the Pilger Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n, which includes all the activities, the store, lumber yard, elevator and oil company. He succeeds Emil Heller, who has accepted a position with an irrigation company at Ft. Collins.

Lindsay, Neb.—William Warth, for many years manager of the Updike Grain Corp. and later the Continental Grain Co. elevator, resigned his position and accepted one with a grain concern at Crete, Neb. Robert R. Becker of the Continental Grain Co. of Omaha is in charge of the local elevator and will remain here until a local manager is named.

Mapps (York p. o.), Neb.—Ted Counter, manager of the York Milling Co., announced his company has purchased the local elevator on the Burlington right-of-way. The elevator was the property of Mrs. Gertrude Stone. Little use will be made of the structure this season unless there should be a demand for additional storage space for corn, but the building will be put in shape soon for future operations.

Omaha, Neb.—The Farm Crops Processing Corp., which operates the Omaha grain alcohol plant, has appealed to the district court from a \$200,000 valuation placed upon its tangible personal property by the Douglas County Board of Equalization. The board had cut the valuation from \$1,500,000, the figure originally set by the County Assessor. The appeal will ask for a \$100,000 valuation on the property which covers principally grain and other materials used in the manufacture of alcohol.

Scribner, Neb.—The Monitor Mills, out of production since damaged in the June flood waters, is once more in operating condition, Manager Edgar Havekost announced. Most of the damage done was to the leather belting which ran down into the mill basement and consequently was partly under water. The belting was hard to replace. The feed mixing department of the mill also was slightly damaged from water, but repairs were made quickly and operations resumed without much delay.

Lincoln, Neb.—A lump sum settlement of \$609.74 was granted Loney Wheeler, Jr., by District Judge John L. Polk from the Gooch Feed Mill Co. for injuries he suffered on the loading dock at the mill Feb. 9, 1943. Wheeler fractured his wrist and received a knee injury when he slipped on the dock.—P. J. P.

Fremont, Neb.—Work has started on the plant for Dehydrated Alfalfa Mills, Inc., of which Frank Middaugh is president, and H. H. Erwin, sec'y-treas. Others in the new corporation are Howard Rhea of Arlington, Art Gifford, W. L. McGehee and Lawrence Nowes, the latter of Waterloo. Mr. McGehee will be engineer of the plant. The plant is expected to be ready to operate within a month.

Osmond, Neb.—The elevator moved from Breslau to the Cap Theisen farm last winter has been rebuilt and is in readiness to store 15,000 bus. of grain. A feed grinder has been installed and the grain can be run directly from the bins to the grinder, to be elevated into new bins constructed for that purpose, from where it can be run into wagons and then go to the bunks in the feed yards.

Scotia Junction (Scotia p. o.), Neb.—The farm elevator on the Herbert Bredthauer place southwest of here was struck by lightning early Aug. 1 and burned to the ground with its contents. Included in the loss was 1,700 bus. of grain. Adjacent corn cribs also burned. The elevators and cribs had a storage capacity of 20,000 bus. A feed grinder and a load of corn were saved. The loss was partially covered by insurance.

## NEW ENGLAND

Boston, Mass.—Timothy J. McLaughlin, 72, long prominent in the hay, grain, seed and poultry business until retirement five years ago, died recently.

Boston, Mass.—Arthur F. Hopkins was elected president of the Chas. M. Cox Co., at a meeting following the death of Chas. M. Cox. Mr. Hopkins has been connected with the concern since 1907 and is one of the best known grain and feed men in the country. He is chairman of the board of directors of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n and also is a member of the Feed Industry Council and the O. P. A. Advisory com'te of Class A feed manufacturers. Mr. Hopkins long has been a member of the Grain Feed Dealers National Ass'n and now is a member of the board.

## NEW YORK

Buffalo, N. Y.—Bison Grain Corporation has been incorporated in Buffalo, N. Y., with a capital of \$50,000. Incorporators are Frederick E. Haller, Glenn F. Frase, Joseph A. Benzinger, June E. Foxton and William H. Means.—G. E. T.

New York, N. Y.—Kasco Mills, Inc., is completing plans to rebuild its feed mill which recently burned. While final plans are not completed, it was announced the new plant will be larger than the old one. Meanwhile the company is supplying its trade from other sources.

## NORTH DAKOTA

Butte, N. D.—M. O. Anderson was re-named manager of the Farmers Union Elvtr. Co. elevator at the recent annual meeting of the company.

Turtle Lake, N. D.—Melvin O. Anderson was re-named manager of the Farmers Union Elvtr. Co. elevator at the recent annual meeting of directors.

Stanley, N. D.—H. B. Strom has been rehired for another year as manager of the Farmers Elevator. Martin Enge was rehired as assistant manager.

Northwood, N. D.—William Lee was again engaged as manager of the Equity Elvtr. Co. elevator at the recent annual meeting, and Vern Pendergast was named assistant manager.

Berlin, N. D.—Allen Hoffmeyer, second man at the Rohrville (N. D.) Farmers Elevator, is new manager of the Farmers Union Elevator here, having resigned from the former position.

New Leipzig, N. D.—John J. Bader, who has managed the Peavey Elevators elevator for the past 22 years, resigned that position and will devote his time exclusively to his private business.

Onabrock, N. D.—Twenty-eight thousand dollars in patronage dividends were distributed among patrons of the Farmers Elevator at the annual stockholders meeting. Fred H. Poier is manager of the elevator.

Ransom (Geneseo p. o.), N. D.—The Anderson Grain & Fuel Co., Forman, N. D., has purchased the local elevator and has opened it for business, handling grain and carrying a full line of feeds, coal and twine.

Parshall, N. D.—A new scale has been installed at the Parshall Grain Co.'s elevator and the driveway and pit have been enlarged to facilitate the handling of large truck loads of grain. The elevator was closed while the work was being done. Elmer Hemmingson is manager.

Karnak, N. D.—At the annual meeting of the Farmers Elevator the auditor's report showed a net profit of \$11,265.96 had been made during the fiscal year just closed. A stock dividend of 6 per cent was declared and a patronage dividend of 3.5c per bushel was rebated back to the patrons.

Rohrville, N. D.—A. W. Hoffmeyer was rehired as manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. elevator at the recent annual meeting of directors. The year just closed saw net returns for the company's patrons boosted from \$7,600 in 1943 to \$18,000 in the fiscal year just ended. During the year an office was built, with full basement and heating plant, and the manager's residence was remodeled.

## OHIO

Monroeville, O.—Fire did a small amount of damage at the Seaman-McLean Co. plant July 15.

Bryan, O.—The Bryan Transfer Elevator on July 22 and 23 reported property damaged from high winds.

Orwell, O.—The Farm Service Stores have purchased the Orwell Milling Co. plant. W. L. Arner, who is manager of the Rome and Rock Creek branches of the Farm Service, will act as manager of the local mill also.

Plain City, O.—The mill of Feed Bros. has been purchased by Weisheimer Bros., millers, Columbus, O., who will convert it into a feed manufacturing plant, to be operated under the name of Plain City Farmers Exchange.

## Brand NEW Feature

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Cleveland, O.—Ed Wilkins, formerly operator of a grain elevator in Minnesota, is new manager of the Nottingham Feed Store.

Cleveland, O.—Ernest H. Horstemeier, 56, owner of the Horstemeier Feed & Supply Co., died of a heart ailment while attending a revival service Aug. 2.

Weilersville, O.—We have built three cement silos at our local elevator, two of which are for additional grain storage and the other will house a new Wilson Grain Drier.—Tyler Grain & Fertilizer Co.

Cleveland, O.—Chas. G. Clark, 75, engaged in the grain business here for 50 years before he retired several years ago, died recently. He began his career with the Union Elvtr. Co. and later was a partner in Shepard, Clark & Co., grain dealers.

Toledo, O.—Lee Wagner recently resigned as manager of the grain department of the National Milling branch of the National Biscuit Co., effective July 1, and plans to return to Chicago where he will resume his connection with the Norris Grain Co.

Hillsboro, O.—The Hillsboro Farmers Exchange has purchased the local Ubiko Milling Co. plant, Mrs. Mae Roselott, manager of the Farmers Exchange, recently announced. Mrs. Roselott will be manager of both places of business. R. K. Boggs, Cincinnati, was manager of the Ubiko Milling Co. plant here, company headquarters being at Cincinnati.

## OKLAHOMA

Helena, Okla.—C. E. (Ed) McCollum, well known livestock trader, grain dealer and farmer of northwest Oklahoma, died unexpectedly at his home.

Enid, Okla.—The embargo, except by permit, on shipment of wheat into the Enid terminal inaugurated July 4, was lifted July 21, F. A. Hague, interstate commerce commission agent, announced.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—The Moore Mill & Feed Co., Moore, Okla., on Aug. 1 opened a feed and produce store at the Little Produce Co. old stand. The partnership business is owned by J. M. Copeland, Olen Rycroft and Jack Turner. Mr. Rycroft will be in charge of the Moore, Okla., store and Mr. Copeland will have charge of the new local enterprise.

Yukon, Okla.—The Yukon Mill & Grain Co. was named as defendant in a damage suit for \$81,350, filed by Nellie E. Yelton as compensation for the death of her husband, W. C. Yelton, an employee of the defendant who was killed last May 18. The plaintiff's petition relates that her husband, an electrician, was engaged in repairing an electric sign atop the company's property, more than 100 ft. from the ground, when he fell from the sign and was killed.

Buffalo, Okla.—Fire, started by lightning at 3 a. m. July 20, ruined all of the merchandise in the east warehouse of the Farmers Co-op. elevator. Clem England, night operator at the Northwestern Electric Co-op., saw the fire and turned in the alarm. Damage to feed in the warehouse was estimated at \$2,000. Also stored there was a stock of salt, oil and quantities of sacks. The fire was brought under control before it reached the store of oil. A grain car was moved to safety. A. R. Shelton is manager of the elevator. A large portion of the building will have to be rebuilt, he stated.

## PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Seattle, Wash.—A 36 x 18 ft. two-story cupola is being built at the Magnolia Milling Co. plant.

Vale, Ore.—Extensive improvements are being made in the Vale Grain & Feed Co.'s seed cleaning establishment.

Palouse, Wash.—An addition is being built to the H. C. Knoke Co. plant which will be used to sack bulk peas.

Dayton, Wash.—The Columbia County Grain Growers, Inc., recently installed a set of fluorescent light fixtures in its office.

American Falls, Ida.—Work is progressing satisfactorily on the Grain Growers' new elevator which, when completed, will be 140 ft. high.

Monroe, Wash.—The Wolfkill Feed & Seed Co. is building a 50 x 75 ft. warehouse east of its main plant, and will install a 5-ton capacity feed grinder.

Walla Walla, Wash.—Vern Walker, formerly manager of the Chisholm Mill at Toppenish, Wash., has been transferred to the company's local plant as manager.

Rupert, Ida.—The new \$5,000 supplemental warehouse and bean storage building of the Woolford Mill & Elvtr. Co. has been completed and is ready for operation.

Mt. Vernon, Wash.—A blaze starting in some rubbish on the Noble's Feed & Seed Co. building recently damaged a part of one wall and burned a pile of sacks.

Elgin, Ore.—The large warehouse of the Elgin Flouring Mill Co. has been given a new roof. The plant has been put in shape for handling the coming peas and grain crops.

Wasco, Ore.—The Klondike elevator of the Sherman Co-op. Grain Growers, Wasco, has been completed and is in operation. The elevator has a capacity of 150,000 bus.

Chehalis, Wash.—The Chehalis Grain Co. plans to build a concrete building, 25x112 ft., adjacent to its present structure, to house a feed mill. Estimated cost of construction is \$5,000.

Cheney, Wash.—A. C. Owes was re-elected president of the Cheney Grain Growers, Inc., at the annual meeting. J. W. Heinemann was elected president of the Cheney Feed & Fuel Co.

Sumas, Wash.—Cap. Galloway, who operates the Sumas Feed Mill, is remodeling the store buildings he recently purchased into a warehouse, to be used for storage of grain, feed and other farm commodities, which storage business he will conduct under the name of Cap's Warehouse.

Pullman, Wash.—Everette J. Kreizinger, U. S. D. A. assistant agronomist in the bureau of plant industry, is resigning effective Oct. 1 to take the newly created post as head of seed production for the Washington Co-operative Egg & Poultry Ass'n. His headquarters will be at Mt. Vernon, Wash.—F. K. H.

Wilbur, Wash.—The 300,000-bu. concrete elevator of nine bins of the Graingrowers Warehouse Co., is practically completed and Henry Georg, contractor, is installing the machinery.

Toppenish, Wash.—Chisholm Mill has been sold to General Mills, Inc., Vern Walker, manager of Chisholm's, announced. Ford Waldron of South Tacoma, the new General Mills manager, took possession July 17.

Tacoma, Wash.—Robert Lee Love, well known flour mill executive, died July 27. He came to Seattle 35 years ago, where he became associated with Centennial Flouring Mills until 1922 when he went to the Orient with the Masula Flouring Mills at Kobe, Japan, until 1936. He then returned and has been with Centennial Mills in Spokane, Prosser and Tacoma.—F. K. H.

Pendleton, Ore.—Raymond Ramming, formerly of Carmi, Ill., now manager of the Collins Flour Mills, Inc., recently was elected president of the Pacific Northwest Crop Improvement Ass'n at the annual meeting held at Walla Walla, Wash. The association is sponsored by grain dealers, wheat growers, flour millers, cereal chemists and warehousemen of Oregon, Washington and northern Idaho. Before coming west, Mr. Ramming was employed by the Igleheart Bros.

Dayton, Wash.—The Davis Mill, one of Dayton's leading institutions for 26 years, is closing this season, Frank Davis, manager, announced, because of the critical labor shortage. The Davis mill has operated a general feed and fuel distributing agency and has done a large amount of milling. Extensive grain storage has been handled in its warehouses. The warehouse of the company that has been operated as a seed pea cleaning establishment by the Columbia County Grain Growers, Inc., the last two years, will continue its present use.

Pendleton, Ore.—A. E. Hutchinson, assistant division chief in charge of grain inspection, state department of agriculture, is a new employee of Archer-Daniels-Midland Co. He will be eastern Oregon field representative. He will be succeeded in Pendleton by his former assistant, C. N. Andreassen, and he in turn will be replaced in his former position by an employee from the Portland office. The Archer-Daniels-Midland branch here is included in the West Coast territory for which Henry W. Collins of Portland, formerly in the grain business in Portland, is manager.—F. K. H.



### WHAT ITS DESIGN FEATURES MEAN TO YOU —

1. The high lip (high front) is scientifically positioned to scoop up a full load . . . retain it and avoid premature discharge at head pulley.
2. The high ends (high sides) are shaped to fit contour of adjoining buckets on belt—reducing gaps between buckets . . . prevent spillage in up leg and over head pulleys.
3. The bolt hole position avoids "hinging" action when bucket passes over boot and head pulleys . . . directs pick-up and discharge. Bolt hole indentations act as lock nut, embed bolt and bolt head, thus improving traction.

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"Nu-Hy" Buckets have proved to elevator engineers that it is not the speed of the belt, nor the size of the bucket, nor the size of the elevator leg that brings highest efficiencies. The absolute downright fact is that the shape and design of the bucket and its spacing possibilities are what count most.

The above facts are basic and "Nu-Hy" Bucket performance has been a revelation to countless elevator operators—handling greater loads at high, low or intermediate belt speeds—with smooth uniform action, reducing the all-important time factor so essential in grain handling today.

As so-called "prime movers" in elevator legs, "Nu-Hy" Buckets can and will exceed your present capacity limitations. An analysis of your present equipment and operations will reveal to you your capacity possibilities. Send for Form No. 76 which will enable us to make guaranteed recommendations. This places you under no obligation but will demonstrate how you can bring your elevator legs up to their highest potential capacity.





Vancouver, Wash.—Chester Bixby, for 22 years owner of the Columbia Feed & Fuel Co., has sold his business to George Walter and H. R. Ward who took immediate possession. Mr. Bixby will take an extended vacation.

Spokane, Wash.—Fire warnings are out for farmers of the Inland Empire, and L. Burgher, deputy state marshal has sounded the alarm. Cheat grass, tinder dry around the wheat fields, is ready to sabotage valuable crops. Never in recent years has the danger been so great and the effect of losses so acute. There has already been greater fire losses to the end of June than for all of last year. Nine wheat fires have caused a loss estimated at \$56,500 including one \$25,000 fire in Walla Walla County that swept 500 acres. It was caused by friction in a combine.—F. K. H.

Klamath Falls, Ore.—Klamath Basin Co-op. recently purchased a large site at South 6th and Midland Road where it will develop a retail outlet instead of expanding its plant at Tulalake, where it now operates. The co-operative is affiliated with the Pacific Supply Co-op. in the former Martin Bros. mill plant. While major developments at the new site will probably wait until after the war, a feed and seed store is to be established at once and thereafter members will deal in those products at the new location instead of at the former Martin plant. Chas. Snyder will be manager of the feed and seed store. C. T. Hagerty, of Tulalake, continues as general manager of the retail operations here, at Tulalake and Hatfield.

Thornton, Ida.—Underground installation of a double welded tank built of 10 and 11 gauge black steel sheet iron in the local pea processing and storage plant marks an innovation in storage facilities made necessary by the extremely wet spring. Plans were changed for installation of insulated tanks underground to perfect the gravity flow to bins, Steve Thomas, assistant manager, Morrell Const. Co., reported. The company has five pea processing plants under construction. The tank installed here was 11 ft. across, 40 ft. long and 10 ft. high. Pea storage plants are under construction by the company at Uniontown, Pullman, Pomeroy and Colton as well as here and grain elevators at Farmington and LaCrosse. All will be completed in time to receive the current crops.

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Dust and dirt are the cause of many fires. They are also the cause of most motor burnouts and shutdowns. Take no chances. Eliminate fire hazards. Keep motors, machinery, line shafting and other equipment free from dust with a Seedburo Heavy Duty Blower. It is powerful and durable. Equipped with ½ H. P. motor. Air velocity 17,300 cu ft. per min. Now available for delivery without a priority rating. Price...\$54.45. Other models available

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Brownsville, Ore.—The Brownsville Feed & Seed Co. has been purchased by Mr. and Mrs. Frank C. Rettinger of Coldville, Wash., from Mr. and Mrs. Allen Delepine. They will continue the business under the same name.

## SOUTH DAKOTA

Centerville, S. D.—Gunderson Bros. are building a storage warehouse west of their elevator.

Tripp, S. D.—Frank Vetter, new owner of the A. C. Cohrt Grain Co., has purchased the Reich residence.

Hudson, S. D.—The O. A. Streator elevator has been purchased by Ben Magness and Chas. Brown of McNally, Ia.

LaBolt, S. D.—The Farmers Grain & Livestock Co. reported its property was damaged by high winds on July 13.

Astoria, S. D.—Hoseas Hinderaker has purchased the Geo. P. Sexauer & Son elevator. He formerly was manager of the Farmers Elevator.

Lemmon, S. D.—The E. J. Ziltz elevator has been purchased from a Minneapolis commission house by A. E. Odegard, former elevator owner at Watrous.

Bryant, S. D.—E. H. Sauder has retired as manager of the Farmers Elevator Co. after 30 years' continued service, and has been succeeded by H. A. Stanglans.

Ipswich, S. D.—Ralph Heiser, the son of E. J. Heiser, manager of the Farmers Elevator Co. at Craven (Ipswich p. o.), who has been with the Tri-State Milling Co. is now manager of the Victoria Elevator Co. elevator here.

Volin, S. D.—The Farmers Trading Co. reported one of the most successful years of its history as just concluded. A dividend of 20 per cent on the capital stock was declared at the annual meeting. O. A. Hart, sec'y-treas., is also manager.

White Rock, S. D.—We are making extensive repairs on our 55,000-bu. plant here, and painting it. John Hogenson Const. Co. has the contract. Peter Erickson, Jr., of Blunt, S. D., is new manager of our elevator.—A. M. Olson & Son.

Vermillion, S. D.—More than half a million bushels of grain and 14 carloads of coal and feed were purchased and sold during the past year by the Farmers Elevator Co., the annual report showed, representing a large increase in business. Frank Erickson is manager of the elevator.

Marvin, S. D.—The Summit Grain Co. elevator, formerly the Farmers Grain & Mercantile Elevator Co., owned and operated by J. P. Hegge, has been improved with a new driveway, scale, office, motors and a Hart-Carter Cleaner. The elevator is doing a fine business in all lines. Stanley Crocker is the manager. Mr. Hegge also is adding a feed mill and seed cleaning plant.

Albena, S. D.—We have bought all interest in and are operating the Brigham & Smith elevator. Plants here need repairs and equipment when available.—Mason Smith & Son.

Menno, S. D.—We are planning on building a mill building, installing a corn cracker and grader, equipment for grinding ear corn. We have just purchased a new Sprout Waldron 30-in. Attrition Mill, driven by two 40-h.p. dust proof motors, and a S. W. Pneumatic System to go with same. This replaces a 60-h.p. hammer mill.—Menno Milling & Grain Co., Paul G. Williamson, mgr.

Aberdeen, S. D.—The South Dakota Agricultural Conservation Committee announces that because of help shortages in the State office laboratory, local warehousemen may make the grade determination on grain being placed under loan. They express the hope that no charge will be made for this service, since in most cases the producers requesting this assistance will be customers of the Farmers Elevator Ass'n. It is just as difficult to secure help for the country elevator as for the state laboratory.

## SOUTHEAST

Jacksonville, Fla.—The Ashcraft-Wilkinson Co., Atlanta, Ga., has opened an office here with George M. Barley as Florida representative.

Princeton, W. Va.—The Snyder's Flour Co. plant was damaged by fire July 24, the loss estimated at \$50,000. The fire started from an electric motor.

Clifton Forge, Va.—Fire on July 29 destroyed the plant of the Clifton Forge Milling & Feed Co. L. C. McGuire, manager and owner of the company, listed damage at \$20,000. Among contents destroyed were 20 tons of straw, a carload of roofing and large amount of feed.—G. E. T.

## TEXAS

Hart, Tex.—The Farmers Grain Co. elevator in which 60,000 bus. of wheat were stored was destroyed by fire July 29, causing an estimated damage of \$100,000.—P. J. P.

Plano, Tex.—J. P. Sammons, who has been with the Universal Mills, Fort Worth, for the past 14 years, resigned this position recently to accept the management of the Hughston Grain Co.

Dimmitt, Tex.—We plan to construct a 150,000-bu. concrete elevator here as soon as material and labor are obtainable. We hope to be able to get started before the year is out.—Dimmitt Elevator Co., C. W. Boothe, owner.

Fort Worth, Tex.—The Transit Grain Co. has sold its Fort Worth mill and plant to the Producers Grain Corporation. J. R. McDonald, vice-president of the Transit organization, stated that none of the organization's business had been sold and that the transaction concerned only the present Fort Worth properties which it has outgrown and were inadequate for the company's rapid expansion during recent years. Mr. McDonald advised that plans were now being processed for the construction of a new feed manufacturing plant, new laboratory facilities, and a new seed plant and grain elevator, to be built in Fort Worth, where the company maintains its home offices. Plans also are in the making for the location of a feed concentrate manufacturing plant in the northern section of the United States in line with the specialized service which the feed division of the company offers feed mixers.

## UTAH

Tremonton, Utah.—The Northern Utah Farmers Co-op. 10,000-bu. elevator was destroyed by fire the night of July 11. A part of the scale house was saved, and a section of the warehouse.



## WISCONSIN

Sturgeon Bay, Wis.—Stanley Brandeis is building a one-story 30 x 84 ft. feed warehouse.

Cuba City, Wis.—The Farmers Profit-Sharing Oil Co. plans to build an elevator. Plans for the structure have been approved by the state.

Green Bay, Wis.—The Harvey J. Barthels grain elevator was damaged by fire recently. The flames started in the grain and spread from the basement of the building to the first floor.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Park Meyers, for the past several years manager of the LaBudde Feed & Grain Co.'s office at Lamar, Ia., has been transferred to the company's local office to take over some of the Wisconsin territory.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Walter R. Vye has been appointed manager of operations here for the Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., Minneapolis. His supervision will include the company's grain division and the William O. Goodrich division.

Shullsburg, Wis.—The Shullsburg Feed Mill, recently installed in the Fleming Warehouse building, is now in full operation. The plant is equipped with all modern feed grinding and mixing equipment and is operated by Ed Hillary.

Downing, Wis.—The Cargill Feed Co. held open house July 22, celebrating the opening of its new store. A large crowd attended, lunch was served and a dance in the evening closed the day's festivities. Orville Sutliff is manager of the store.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The Froedtert Grain & Malting Co., Inc., is considering a postwar expansion program which includes building of a large malt house on land owned by the company adjacent to its present plants, Kurtiss R. Froedtert, president of the company, said.

Eden, Wis.—Baurer Bros., Floyd and Joseph, of Campbellsport, have purchased the J. F. Grahl elevator, feed mill, coal sheds and feed and seed warehouse and will take possession about Aug. 15. Baurer Bros. have been feed mill operators for the past 11 years. Mr. Grahl established the business 29 years ago.

Jefferson, Wis.—Harold and Fred Rindfleisch have opened for business their new feed mill on South Main St. Harold Rindfleisch has been in the hatchery and feed business for the past 12 years. On July 19 a poultry school was held in the new mill, Mr. Rindfleisch being assisted by Prof. J. Hayes of the state department of agriculture.

## C.C.C. 1944 Loan Rates

WHEAT, 90 per cent of parity, average \$1.35 per bushel at the farm, available until Dec. 31 on farm or warehouse stored.

CORN, farm stored, 85% of parity as of Oct. 1, 1944, available from Dec. 1, 1944 to June 30, 1945.

RYE, 75c for No. 2 or No. 3, solely on test weight, on farm or in warehouse, until Dec. 31, 1944. Deduction of 7c on warehouse stored rye.

BARLEY, 90c per bushel for No. 1 on Pacific slope, 85c in other states, on farm or in warehouses. Deduction of 7c on warehouse stored.

SOYBEANS, \$2.04 per bu. to farmers for green and yellow of 1944 crop, No. 2 delivered to country elevators. Available to Jan. 31, 1945.

GRAIN SORGHUMS, on farm or in warehouse for No. 2, \$1 in Arizona and California, and 95c in other states.

FLAXSEED on farm or in warehouses at \$2.95 basis Minneapolis for No. 1, 25c less for No. 2, per bu., until Oct. 1, 1944, or Jan. 31, 1945.

## Daily Closing Prices

The daily closing prices for wheat, oats, rye and barley for September delivery at the leading markets in cents per bushel, have been as follows:

|                   | Option |       | July | July | Wheat | July | Aug. | Aug. | Aug. | Aug. | Aug. | Aug. | Aug.  |
|-------------------|--------|-------|------|------|-------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|
|                   | High   | Low   | 26   | 27   | 28    | 29   | 31   | 1    | 2    | 3    | 4    | 5    | 6     |
| Chicago           | 171½   | 153½  | 155½ | 156½ | 156   | 155½ | 155½ | 155½ | 155½ | 155½ | 155½ | 155  | 153½  |
| Minneapolis       | 163½   | 148½  | 151½ | 151½ | 151   | 150½ | 150½ | 151½ | 150½ | 150½ | 150½ | 150½ | 149½  |
| Kansas City       | 171½   | 147½  | 149½ | 149½ | 149½  | 149½ | 149½ | 149½ | 149  | 149  | 149  | 148½ | 147½  |
| Duluth, durum     | 162½   | ..... | 154  | 154  | 153½  | 153½ | 153½ | 153½ | 153½ | 153½ | 153  | 152½ | 152   |
| Milwaukee         | 171½   | ..... | 155½ | 156  | 156   | 155½ | 155½ | 155½ | 155½ | 155½ | 155½ | 155½ | ..... |
| Rye               |        |       |      |      |       |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |       |
| Chicago           | 134    | 102½  | 106½ | 106  | 106½  | 106  | 105½ | 105½ | 105½ | 107  | 106½ | 105½ | 103   |
| Minneapolis       | 125½   | 102½  | 105  | 104½ | 105½  | 104½ | 104½ | 104½ | 104½ | 106½ | 106½ | 105  | 103½  |
| Winnipeg, October | 130½   | 101½  | 105½ | 105½ | 105½  | 106½ | 105½ | 106  | 105½ | 106½ | 106½ | 104½ | 102   |
| Oats              |        |       |      |      |       |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |       |
| Chicago           | 78½    | 67½   | 71½  | 72   | 72½   | 71½  | 71   | 71½  | 71½  | 71½  | 71½  | 70½  | 68½   |
| Barley            |        |       |      |      |       |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |       |
| Chicago           | 125½   | 108½  | 113½ | 113½ | 112½  | 111½ | 112  | 112½ | 112½ | 114½ | 113½ | 112  | 110½  |

The Piedmont Millers Ass'n meeting at Richmond, Va., recently elected J. H. Kivlighan, pres., W. R. Sutherland of Laurinburg, N. C., first vice pres., H. O. Horton, Roanoke, Va., second vice pres. and S. F. Poindexter, sec'y-treas. (re-elected).

Hundreds of tons of hay are used to control dust on aviation landing areas in Texas. A combination cultivator and roller chops the hay into bits and knives it into the sand. Gramma grass is scattered in the hay. The hay rots and the grass grows.

## DUST CONTROL is IMPORTANT!

SEVERAL recent serious dust explosions in the grain and milling industry have again directed attention to the wisdom and economy of efficient dust control. Compared with the losses suffered in these explosions, the cost of dust control installations is very small indeed.

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DAY facilities include engineering, fabrication and installation of entire system—including Dual-Clone Dust Collectors, pipings, fittings, dust tanks and all other sheet metal work of standard or special nature—big or small.

## DAY DUAL-CLONE DUST COLLECTORS

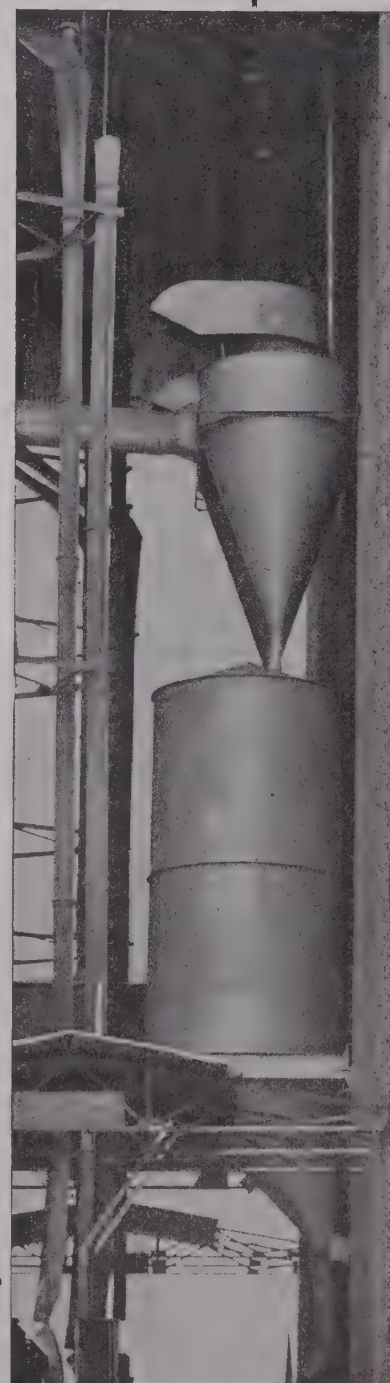
This patented DAY development—with its low resistance and high separating efficiency—is the key to the uniformly successful operation of DAY DUST CONTROL Systems. Its compact design saves space and greatly simplifies installation.

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One of the many types of DAY installations at a grain elevator. The dust is discharged directly from the dust tank into box car below.





# Field Seeds

**Council Bluffs, Ia.**—A. F. Grote, pres. of the Younkerman Seed Co., died recently.

**Shenandoah, Ia.**—The Earl E. May Seed Co. has engaged Jack Wallin, doctor of plant pathology, to assist in research on hybrid corn.

**Hybrid corn acreage in Missouri** is estimated at 79 per cent of the total, or 3,974,000, against 3,486,000 acres in 1943. In 1936 it was only 16,000 acres.

**San Jose, Ill.**—The Kelly Seed Co. has contracted with the army for 100 German war prisoners for detasseling hybrid corn. They are from Camp Ellis.

After July 29, 1944, all persons producing, selling or buying dry commercial field bean seeds are exempt from price control, by Amend. 5 to M.P.R. 496.

**Ripley, Tenn.**—The Ripley Implement & Seed Co. has removed to a larger building required by the growth of its business which was established last year, Sept. 1.

**Chicago, Ill.**—Dr. Chas. A. Shull, who pioneered in the development of hybrid corn, will retire from the University of Chicago in September and remove to Asheville, N. C.

**Calexico, Cal.**—Chas. and A. G. Archibald will continue under the same name the business of the P. E. Cook Seed Co., which they purchased of P. E. Cook, who retires after 25 years.

**Nampa, Idaho.**—Northrup, King & Co. are building additions including storage warehouse 160x66 ft. 3-story cleaning house and one story office building. A corn sheller and other equipment will be installed.

**Aurora, Neb.**—The Hamilton County Farms Co. will increase its production of hybrid seed corn. Last year 50,000 bus. was processed. Don R. Lubberts of Waterloo has been employed as production manager.

**The acreage of hybrid corn planted in South Dakota in 1944** is estimated at 54 per cent or 2,153,000 acres according to the South Dakota Crop Reporting Service. This is an increase of 474,000 acres over 1943.

**Clarinda, Ia.**—The Berry Seed Co. has elected F. A. Fields of Des Moines a director to fill the vacancy caused by the death of C. S. McKee. All other officers were re-elected. A dividend of 12.5 per cent was declared. The seed company and its subsidiaries last year transacted a business of \$6,750,000.

## Seed Movement in July

Receipts and shipments of seeds at the various markets during July, compared with July, 1943, in bushels, except where otherwise indicated, were:

| FLAXSEED        |         | Shipments |         |
|-----------------|---------|-----------|---------|
| Receipts        |         | 1944      | 1943    |
| Chicago         | 65,000  | 84,000    | 36,500  |
| Duluth          | 143,260 | 465,880   | 514,750 |
| Milwaukee       | 43,500  |           |         |
| Superior        | 88,637  | 561,000   | 259,607 |
| Wichita         |         |           | 1,600   |
| KAFIR AND MILO  |         |           |         |
| Hutchinson      | 5,200   |           |         |
| Kansas City     | 320,250 | 313,250   | 109,200 |
| St. Joseph      | 28,480  |           |         |
| Wichita         | 22,100  | 18,700    |         |
| CLOVER          |         |           |         |
| Chicago, lbs.   | 87,000  |           | 40,000  |
| Milwaukee, lbs. |         | 125,140   | 92,585  |
| TIMOTHY         |         |           |         |
| Chicago, lbs.   | 940,000 | 129,000   | 149,000 |
| Milwaukee, lbs. | 1,220   | 58,905    |         |
| CANE SEED       |         |           |         |
| Ft. Worth       |         |           | 6,500   |
| Kansas City     | 1,400   |           | 600     |

**Higginsville, Mo.**—This locality has some wonderful looking red clover fields and if seed is formed some farmers will harvest a bushel to three bushels per acre.—A. H. Meinershagen, sec'y Missouri Grain, Feed & Millers Ass'n.

**Grinnell, Ia.**—The Ahrens Hybrid Seed Corn Co. has employed as sales and production manager for southeastern Iowa G. L. Duke, who for the past 19 years has been a member of the athletic department of Grinnell College.

**Tekamah, Neb.**—The Tekseed Hybrid Corn Co. has employed Harold Miller as supervisor of sales and distribution to handle its increasing business. Mr. Miller has been district manager for the Nebraska Seed Co. at Grand Island.

**St. Marys, Kan.**—Fifty German prisoners of war are detasseling hybrid corn for the Farmers Union Service Co., which is the largest representation since the work began several weeks ago. Nearly all the prisoners were captured in North Africa.—G. M. H.

**Fremont, Neb.**—Ira Earl Conrad is defendant in a suit for an accounting brought by Mrs. Conrad, claiming an interest in the joint property including the Yager Seed & Nursery Co., said to have a net worth of \$173,120 and an income of \$32,840 during 1943.

**St. Marys, Kan.**—An unprecedented demand for alfalfa seed has risen at St. Marys, due to the good work being done by the Jones Alfalfa Dehydrating plant just west of town, according to a report from that area. Farmers are planning to put in large acreages of alfalfa this fall if they can find the seed.—G. M. H.

**Newman, Ill.**—The John T. Smith Seed Co. is erecting a seed corn processing plant to be managed by Robert Smith of Tolono and produce exclusively white corn. Two buildings form the initial plant, one having storage for 15,000 bus. The company has hybrid corn growing in Champaign and Douglas Counties.

**Superior, Neb.**—The Bowman Seed Co.'s store has been closed until Aug. 15, when Geo. Bowman, Jr., will come to Superior to be local manager in place of J. A. Graham, who resigned to devote his entire time to another business. Mr. Graham has been with the company 25 years and for 18 years at Superior, where he served three terms as mayor.

**Stuttgart, Ark.**—The Jacob Hartz Seed Co. has employed Geo. W. Sorrells as buyer, salesman and in charge of developing new seed crops for the rice territory. Mr. Sorrells is a graduate of the University of Arkansas College of Agriculture and while county agent for the past 7 years has actively promoted better seed programs in Arkansas County.—P. J. P.

**Ames, Ia.**—Ed Coe has retired from the seed business. His son, Dr. R. T. Coe, has taken over the seed cleaning plant on the Des Moines highway, just outside Ames. The elder Coe was in the seed business in Boone from 1929 to 1934, when he engaged in the business at Ames. Dr. Coe resided at Belmont for several years, during part of which time he was mayor of the town.

On Jan. 1, 1943, Texas had a farm population of 1,888,000, the smallest number of persons on farms in over 50 years.

## Meeting of Florida Seedsmen Ass'n

The first day of the annual meeting of the Florida Seedsmen's Ass'n at Tampa, June 19, was devoted to entertainment, including a visit to the shipyards, Dutch lunch at the Floridan Hotel, matinee for the ladies, cocktail party, with dinner in the evening.

Speakers, June 20, included John Ford of the state farm bureau, Dr. Henry Schenck, Dr. McCubbin, E. C. Minnum, Bob Snelson of Savannah, Ga., and Dr. Jamison of the state experiment station.

Officers elected for the ensuing year are, Pres., R. H. Simpson, Monticello; first vice pres., Edgar Martin, Jacksonville; second vice pres., S. S. Savage, Tampa; third vice pres., Dr. Henry Schenck, sec'y-treas., David L. Hughes, Miami.

## Iowa Seed Dealers to Meet

At a meeting of the executive committee of the Iowa Seed Dealers Ass'n late last month it was decided to hold the annual convention in Des Moines at the Kirkwood Hotel on Oct. 5. This date precedes by one day the meeting of the Western Seedsmen's Ass'n in Kansas City, and it is hoped that many seedsmen will plan to attend both meetings.

Departing from the usual custom, the Des Moines seedsmen will open the activities with a "get acquainted party" on the night of the 4th. A comfortable room and appropriate refreshments will be on hand thru the courtesy of Standard Seed Co., Geo. P. Sexauer & Son and the Iowa Seed Co.

With hotel and train reservations both at a premium, it is suggested that both be made as soon as possible. Floyd Fields of Standard Seed Co., Des Moines, will be happy to take care of hotel accommodations, and Ralph Mygatt of Iowa Seed Co., Des Moines, will help on transportation. In the case of the latter, it is hoped that as many seedsmen as can will take the Rock Island Rocket out of Des Moines for Kansas City at 5:00 p.m. on Oct. 5th. This train reaches Kansas City at 9:30 p.m. in plenty of time for the Western meeting.

Pres. Floyd Fields offers a special invitation to all seedsmen to attend, and promises an interesting meeting and a warm welcome for everyone.—Bob Helgeson, program chairman.

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## Seed Control in the United States

By W. A. DAVIDSON, chief of the Seed Division, W.F.A., before Official Seed Analysts

During the past two years inspection by state officials has undoubtedly been forced to decline due to the war.

Seed control officials have learned from experience to approach the problems with a more realistic attitude. There has also developed, either as a result of or in conjunction with this improved approach, a more wholesome attitude on the part of persons engaged in seed distribution.

**STATE INSPECTION.**—At the present time 246 state inspectors are authorized to inspect seeds subject to the Federal Seed Act and to carry cards showing their authority. The effect of this co-operation is indicated in the fact that 80 per cent of the cases of apparent violation of the act called to our attention during the past year grew out of routine state inspection. There were 404 cases reported to us by state officials.

**NOXIOUS WEEDS.**—At the conference in Salt Lake City in May, 1944, a proposed uniform list of prohibited noxious weeds was prepared. There was also a constructive discussion with respect to the application of tolerances in noxious-weed seed control. We are confident that uniformity of noxious-weed seed requirements at least on a regional basis will soon develop out of these and similar conferences.

**BULKING.**—We are convinced that most of the violations of the Federal Seed Act involving purity result from failure to bulk the seed to uniform quality. In such circumstances laboratories get different results on separate samples from the same lot of seed. Government agencies should do more educational work with respect to adequate bulking to obtain uniform quality. Very few persons apparently know what is required.

**SEED TESTING.**—We have continued the effort to develop uniformity in seed testing at seed schools sponsored by the Federal-State seed laboratories. These schools were held in 1941 and 1942. They were not held in 1943 due to transportation difficulties; however, the need for the schools was badly felt. They were received again with enthusiasm in 1944 and schools at all the Federal-State seed laboratories were attended by a total of 70 analysts, 44 of whom were commercial analysts. Official analysts attended from 16 states.

**CERTIFIED SEED.**—The International Crop Improvement Association is making an effort to standardize the procedure and requirements for certified seed.

We are fearful that in some quarters variety control is sadly neglected and in others impractical requirements are imposed. Variety testing should be increased and this is now under way in the administration of the Federal Seed Act. We look to the Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering for guidance as to varietal nomenclature. We should be glad to have state officials forward to us for test, samples of seed represented by other than state experiment stations to be new varieties. We hope to be prepared to recognize these for what they are if they get into interstate commerce.

**PROSECUTIONS.**—During the past year criminal actions involving 25 shipments were successfully terminated in court. Seizure of 20 lots was recommended. Warnings were issued in 299 instances. Opportunities to show cause why prosecution should not be instituted was offered in 109 instances and criminal action recommended in 56. The maximum penalty of \$1,000 for a first offense was assessed against a firm who sold annual rape seed in 1940 as Dwarf Essex. Violations of the act were reported to have occurred in 37 states and the District of Columbia.

**TRAINING ANALYSTS.**—Replies from 33 states reveal little training of seed analysts on the part of the agricultural colleges. The loss

of seed analysts as a result of the war, in the wake of increased demand for them just prior to the war, has created a serious shortage. It is hoped that state seed laboratories will urge that courses be given in colleges to serve as a background for seed testing and provide what is even more important, knowledge of seeds on the part of Smith Hughes teachers, county agents and other agricultural workers.

## Field Seeds Allocated for 1944-1945

The War Food Administration has allocated to the United Nations, friendly neutrals and liberated areas, for hay and pasture during the 12 months beginning July 1, 1944, about 35 million pounds (4.5 per cent) of the country's prospective 780 million pound allocable supply of grass and small legume seeds for forage. The remaining 95.5 per cent of the annual supply will go to United States military services and civilians.

The supply of seeds for forage crops is several million pounds short of estimated needs for the second consecutive year. Seeds for the 1945 grain, oil-seed and pulse crops, on the other hand, appear to be in ample supply to meet all requirements. These seeds, including wheat, rye, rice, corn, oats, barley, soybeans, sorghum, beans, peas, peanuts and flax, comprise the bulk of the 14.7 billion pounds of all field seeds expected to be available, and comparatively small quantities, principally rice, beans and peas, will be shipped overseas.

Percentages of some of the important hay and pasture seeds allocated to the United Nations, friendly neutrals and liberated areas for 1944-45 are: alfalfa, 3.6 per cent; red clover, 2.1 per cent; alsike clover, 6.2 per cent; Kentucky bluegrass, 7 per cent; meadow and tall fescue, 60 per cent; orchard grass, 62.7 per cent; redtop, 5.4 per cent; timothy, 16.3 per cent; vetch, 6.5 per cent; and Austrian winter peas, 4.7 per cent.

The two-year shortage in forage seeds is reported to be due largely to the hazardous nature of the crops. Because seed production is hazardous, growers generally are not willing to risk losing a rather sure crop of clover or alfalfa hay, for example, for one as uncertain as seed. Too, the emphasis that has been placed on increased acreages of food crops has not left sufficient acreages for large seed crops. A severe winter also has been a contributing factor this year, killing considerable alfalfa and red clover, and lowering the yield in some sections.

The prospective supply of sudan grass, grown principally in Texas and Oklahoma, appears to be about 50 per cent short of estimated needs. Also extremely short is Northern grown alfalfa seed. Much of it is being cut for hay instead of for seed. Numbers of livestock on the ranges, as well as throughout the country, are at peak levels.

## Many Join Minnesota Seedsmen's Ass'n

Officers elected at the annual meeting of the Minnesota Seed Dealers Ass'n, held at the Nicollet Hotel, Minneapolis, June 26, are Pres., C. A. Burnham, Minneapolis; vice pres., L. H. Patton, Glencoe, Minn.; and sec'y-treas., Leslie Edgerton, Minneapolis.

Thirty-two firms approved by the membership committee were admitted to membership.

Fritz Loenholdt of the O.P.A. Washington office, explained ceilings on field seeds.

## Cache, a Smut-Resistant Winter Wheat

Cache (54a-40 or C. I. 11599), a beardless variety of winter wheat, was produced from a cross of Redit  $\times$  Utah Kanred made in 1927. It was distributed to farmers for trial in 1937. Yield data averaged for the entire testing period and all areas showed little difference between Relief, Utah Kanred, and Cache, but it has excelled Relief and Utah Kanred in resistance to the smuts found in this region.

Cache is widely grown in the winter wheat areas of Utah and found to a limited extent in the Turkey Red wheat sections of other Western states. At present it is deemed the best variety available in a relatively pure state for the dry lands of northern Utah. Although few milling and baking tests are available for direct comparisons, millers in this area have accepted it without complaint.—Utah Sta. Bull. 312.

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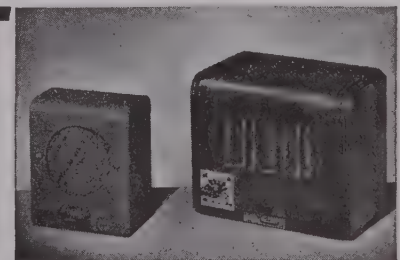
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## Georgia Seedsmen Hold Fourth Convention

The annual meeting of the Georgia Seedsmen Ass'n was held July 17 in the Dempsey Hotel, Macon, Ga.

Professor W. O. Collins, head of the agronomy department, University of Georgia, spoke on Inoculation.

T. R. Breedlove of the A.A.A., Athens, Ga., gave A.A.A. plans for the distribution of winter cover crop seeds in Georgia in 1944.

Dr. John H. Martin of the W.F.A., Washington, D. C., made an address on the identification of sorghum varieties.

Seed problems were an open forum conducted by Jas. Young, executive sec'y of the American Seed Trade Ass'n.

Donald M. Hastings read a report by Stuart Simpson of the National Committee on Seed Distribution.

Officers elected for the ensuing year are: pres., Donald M. Hastings, Atlanta; first vice pres., W. B. Kuhlke, Augusta; second vice pres., G. L. Corbin, Savannah; sec'y, W. T. Doty, Savannah, and treas., Mr. Malone.

## Attempts at Growing Winter Barley

BY J. C. SWINBANK, sec'y Nebraska Grain Improvement Ass'n

Reports of excellent yields of winter barley in western Kansas and the southwest corner of Nebraska have stimulated renewed interest in this crop. As yet, the results obtained in tests conducted by the Agricultural College do not indicate that any of the varieties now available can be recommended for average Nebraska conditions.

At the Lincoln Experiment Station this year, such winter barley varieties as Ward, Reno and strains from the Purdue Station in Indiana survived the winter and yielded much better than the spring types. At a field test plot planted last fall in Hayes County, in connection with the Nebraska Grain Improvement Ass'n wheat plots, only a few scattering plants came thru the winter. At a similar plot in Cheyenne County the survival was about 75 per cent and yields will be determined.

A number of years ago several Clay County farmers planted quite an acreage of winter barley. The first year they obtained good yields but the second year none of the stands survived

and plantings were discontinued. Similar experiences have been reported from farmers in Cheyenne County since 1940.

It is of interest to note that winter barley experiments in Iowa, Illinois and Indiana have shown results similar to those in Nebraska. It has been only under exceptional conditions that the crop has survived the winter.

## High-Yielding Varieties of Rice

By J. H. GLASS

Acadia, Zenith, Arkrose, Prelude and Arkansas Fortuna are all high-yielding varieties of rice adapted to the Arkansas rice area, says L. C. Kapp of the University of Arkansas College of Agriculture and C. Roy Adair of the United States Bureau of Plant Industry, who is stationed at the College's Rice Branch Experiment Station near Stuttgart.

Acadia, with a 10-year average grain yield of 52.9 bus. per acre, was the highest yielding short-grain variety at the Rice Branch Station, they continue. This variety made the highest yield in the short-grain group each year on the branch station, except three, when Caloro made the higher yields. Acadia made higher yields than Caloro and Asahi in the outlying tests, except when it was outyielded by Caloro in 1940 and 1943 and by Asahi in 1940 in Monroe county.

Acadia and Caloro were higher in milling yields than Asahi. Acadia, which is recommended as the best short grained variety, was the earliest maturing variety, followed by Caloro and Asahi.

Of the two early medium-grain varieties, Zenith produced good quality grain and outyielded Early Prolific in each of 10 years at the branch station, with an average annual increase in yield of 7.2 bus. of rice per acre.

Arkrose, Kamrose and Supreme Blue Rose are medium grain, late maturing varieties. Arkrose and Kamrose are a week earlier than Supreme Blue Rose. Kamrose outyielded Arkrose and Supreme Blue Rose in 1941, 1942 and 1943 in nine of the 14 tests.

Amarillo, Tex.—Five grain elevators at Lubbock and Amarillo have been authorized to raise pay to 75 cents an hour to loaders and unloaders, for 30 days, by the W.L.B., which acted after the operators wired they could not get men at the approved rate of 54 cents, and the movement of grain was threatened. Foremen are allowed 80 cents an hour.

## Emerald Sweetclover

By EARL F. MANKE and W. H. FRIEND

The Texas Agricultural Experiment Station has developed a new variety of white-blossomed annual sweetclover called Emerald. The variety has been named Emerald because its seed have a distinctive green color. Emerald sweetclover was developed by the Division of Agronomy and the Lower Rio Grande Valley Station at Weslaco. This variety has finer stems and more branches and is more leafy than Hubam clover. Its primary value is for forage production as hay and pasture; however, its soil-improving possibilities are almost equal to those of Hubam.

Emerald sweetclover was developed by selection among the progeny of a hybrid between Hubam clover and a many-stemmed, crown-branching, leafy, green-seeded, biennial, white-blossomed sweetclover selected at Brookings, South Dakota, in 1935. Emerald sweetclover has the fineness and leafiness of the biennial parent and the annual habit of growth and the wide adaptability of Hubam. The original cross and first selections were made at Lincoln, Nebraska, by the senior author. These selections were increased at the Denton station in 1940, but since that time the progenies have been grown at the Weslaco station for further selection and increase. In 1943, a number of true-breeding, crown-branching, many-stemmed, leafy, annual progenies were grown in an isolated block at the Weslaco station and allowed to intercross. Hand-selected, green seeds from this crop were planted under the supervision of the Weslaco station on a farm near Mercedes, Tex. This increase plot is the source of foundation seed which will be released in the fall of 1944 to growers of registered and certified seed.

Emerald sweetclover is an entirely new type of sweetclover. It is a many-stemmed, fine-stemmed, crown-branching, leafy, annual, white-blossomed, green-seeded sweetclover, which is shorter and not nearly so coarse as Hubam. It is well adapted wherever Hubam is grown and best adapted as a pasture and forage crop where Hubam becomes objectionably coarse and rank, particularly in the irrigated sections.

In trials at the Weslaco station Emerald grew to a height of 4 feet and Hubam to a height of 6 to 10 feet. In total weight of forage, Hubam produced 30 tons and Emerald produced about 10 tons per acre. Under grazing near Bishop, Tex., Emerald demonstrated greater usefulness than Hubam or *Melilotus indica*. It showed much greater recovery than Hubam following close grazing and was pastured long after *Melilotus indica* had matured. Emerald sweetclover has a greater proportion of leaves to stems than Hubam.

The fineness of stems and leafiness of Emerald sweetclover are due to a single genetic factor. Outcrossing with Hubam, which occurs freely wherever bees visit the blossoms, causes an immediate return to the Hubam type of growth in the next generation. Because of this fact, seedsmen who produce seed of Emerald sweetclover must exercise caution in the matter of securing isolation from other white-blossomed sweetclovers and from *Melilotus suaveolens*. Rules and regulations for the production of registered and certified seed are being formulated by the State Seed and Plant Board.

Altho Emerald sweetclover produced smaller yields of total forage than Hubam clover it is a better quality hay and grazing plants and should replace Hubam wherever annual sweetclovers are used for forage.

Under Special arrangements effective July 7 temporarily suspending certain border crossing formalities, Canadian threshing outfits will help harvest the Western Great Plains grain crops, while American machines and crews later will go to the Prairie Provinces, according to the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.



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## Supply Trade

**Alexandria, Minn.**—M. J. Benson, elevator builder, has removed to Grand Forks, N. D., where he has purchased a home.

**Great Falls, Mont.**—Robert Ralph has succeeded the late A. W. Hawkinson as manager of the branch office of the Strong-Scott Mfg. Co.

**Washington, D. C.**—Requirements for Portland cement in 1944 will be approximately 5,000,000 barrels greater than was estimated in May say officials of the Buildings Materials Division.

**Washington, D. C.**—The scheduled production of grain cleaners and graders during the 12 months prior to Aug. 1 was 2,800. Actually 4,202 machines were made, as reported by the W.P.B.

**Chicago, Ill.**—Miss Anna McMunn, for 25 years sec'y of the Skillin & Richards Co., manufacturers of grain elevator machinery now a part of the Webster Mfg. Co., died Aug. 3, aged 69 years.

**The Surplus War Property Administration** has announced the procedure for the pricing of surplus government-owned machine tools. Prices are determined by progressive depreciation from the manufacturer's original price, resulting in lower than O.P.A. prices.

**Every available bean, pea and rice bag** made of new 12-ounce burlap will be needed for the War Food Administration's export program. For domestic shipments as a war conservation measure the Containers and Packaging Branch of the War Food Administration has endorsed a bag made of 10.5-ounce burlap. The 10.5-ounce burlap bag is acceptable by the railroad for carlot shipments without a freight rate penalty. M. L. Brenner, chief of the procurement and price support branch states that current indications are that at least 50 per cent of this year's bean, pea and rice crop will have to be packaged in 10.5-ounce burlap.

## One Order Now Controls Lumber

By J. PHILIP BOYD, of W.P.B.

We have been consistently used more lumber than we have produced for the past three years, and have depleted inventories to the point where they are now practically non-existent.

The lumber control order, L-335, which went into effect Aug. 1, affects producers, distributors and all consumers of lumber. It takes the place of the orders on southern pine (M-361), hardwoods (M-364), western lumber (L-290), Douglas fir (L-218) and Order M-208, which assigned preference ratings for softwood lumber. These orders have been revoked, effective Aug. 1.

From the viewpoint of the lumber industry, L-335 permits each member of the industry to continue operating either as a mill operator or as a distributor selling to consumers of lumber.

From the viewpoint of consumers, there is now some orderly procedure whereby most essential needs are taken care of ahead of less essential ones, and all needs are met to the greatest possible extent.

**Bin burning** of Vicland and Tama oats will follow if cut before ripe, warns University of Minnesota Farm. Many farmers who had their first experience with these varieties last year cut them "on the green side" and found that the grain underwent considerable bin burning. Cutting oats while the straw is still green may be a wise precaution in the case of oats varieties that are susceptible to rust and which do not have a stiff straw.

## Insurance Field Man Now in Navy

Jack McCann of Pana, Ill., is no longer field representative of the Grain Dealers Mutual Fire Ins. Co., having been commissioned an ensign in the supply corps of the U. S. Naval Reserve.

After five years with the Western Millers Mutual Fire Ins. Co. of Kansas City, he joined the Grain Dealers Mutual in December, 1940, and has covered Central and Southern Illinois, Western Indiana and Eastern Missouri, inspect-



Ensign Jack McCann, U. S. Naval Reserve

ing some 300 mills and elevators as well as servicing their insurance coverage requirements, and adjusting the few losses that have occurred.

Jack is married and has two children, Martha Jane who is 5 and Mary Jaconette, who is 2 years old.

He is now at the Navy Supply Corps School at Harvard University, and hopes the day is not far off when he will be able to return to the elevators he likes so well.

**A dry powder fire extinguisher** has been placed on the market by a New York concern. It is harmless to workers and machinery. The canister weighs 37 pounds and the contents form a dense cloud that smothers the fire.

## Manpower Order of July 1

The War Manpower Commission has announced that "all male labor must be hired through the U. S. Employment Service or such channels as it may designate."

The order sets up 12 districts and the director of each has power to delegate authority to local boards of the U.S.E.S., which may be expected to rule differently in different localities.

The Iowa director states that the plan will not affect essential industries such as the grain and feed industry. Other local boards have denied feed manufacturers relief under the priorities.

Both employers and employees will have the right of appeal from any decision of local officials of W.M.C., Mr. McNutt said.

## General Mills New Sales Record

Establishing a new sales record for the fifth consecutive year, General Mills, Inc., has reported dollar volume of \$281,286,512 for the fiscal year ended May 31. Net profit, of which \$3,767,581 was paid in dividends, totaled \$5,556,912. At the rate of \$1.97 per sales dollar, dividends of \$5 on preferred stock and \$4 on common stock were disbursed. Taxes were equivalent to \$20.37 per share of common stock, an increase of \$3.03 over last year.

Extension of activities into non-food use of agricultural products bears promise of future benefit not only to the company but to the farmer too through creation of a more stable market. The report states modified wheat starch products are being sold for a variety of uses including the making of paper containers. New developments in industrial uses of vegetable oil are meeting with increasing commercial acceptance.

The Company's daily manufacturing capacity included 133,700 hundredweight of flour, 5,980 tons of commercial feeds and 994,000 lbs. of package foods.

The grain storage capacity of its many plants aggregated 47,518,000 bus. distributed as follows: Buffalo, N. Y., 6,000,000 bus.; Minneapolis, 5,750,000; Kansas City, 3,867,000; Tacoma, Wash., 1,143,000; Chicago, Ill., 2,815,000; Wichita, Kans., 4,250,000; Vallejo, Calif., 1,000,000; Wichita Falls, Tex., 1,850,000; Ogden, Utah, 1,886,000; Oklahoma City, Okla., 835,000; Spokane, Wash., 750,000; Great Falls, Mont., 1,566,000; El Reno, Okla., 800,000; Johnson City, Tenn., 200,000; Amarillo, Tex., 1,200,000; Louisville, Ky., 385,000; Portland, Ore., 100,000; Kalispell, Mont., 400,000; Los Angeles, Calif., 85,000; Duluth, Minn., 3,900,000; Enid, Okla., 2,100,000; Keokuk, Ia., 140,000, and at other points 6,496,000 bus.

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# Feedstuffs

W. Catesby Jones, of Virginia, pres. of the Ass'n of Feed Control Officials, died recently.

Springfield, Ill.—A factory building housing the Tamms Silica Co. and another concern was burned July 27, with \$200,000 damage.

Washington, D. C.—The W.F.A. reports production of by-product feeds during the year ending June 30 as nearly 14,000,000 tons, which is 6 per cent above the preceding season.

Tacoma, Wash.—John K. Westberg, sales manager for the feed division of the Albers Milling Co., will be the principal speaker at three meetings of poultrymen to be held Aug. 29 at Puyallup and Aug. 30 at Tacoma.

Washington, D. C.—The W.F.A. has set aside 65,000 tons of protein meals for emergency allocations during August, out of the estimated output of 363,000 tons. The set-aside is 7,000 tons less than that for July.

Washington, D. C.—Allocations of vitamin B-1 will be made hereafter on the basis of use certificates only when the quantity involved is 2,000 or more grams per month. The small order exemption is increased from 1000 to 2,000 grams per person per month.

Washington, D. C.—The Ass'n of American Feed Control Officials will hold its 1944 meeting at the Statler Hotel, Oct. 27 and 28, following that of the Ass'n of Official Agricultural Chemists. Sec'y L. E. Bopst of College Park, Md., is open to suggestions for good program topics.

## Feeding Breeding Hens for Reproduction

A better ration is required to meet the needs of hens producing hatchable eggs than for the flocks fed only for the production of commercial eggs. The ordinary egg mash does not meet the needs of the breeding flock. Commercial egg production can be obtained on rations cheaper in cost than breeder mash. Increased interest in the vitamin food value of eggs and greater emphasis on ways of reducing the mortality in commercial laying flocks have resulted in many poultrymen using the better vitamin fortified breeder mash for commercial laying flocks as well as breeding flocks.

In former years most of the chicks were hatched under hens or in small incubators on the farms. The recent trend towards hatchery expansion and centralization has created a greater need for better feeding of breeding flocks. Under present day practices of mass production chicks are hatched at all seasons of the year. The former conditions of small flocks having access to succulent green ranges, sunshine, and spring conditions must be duplicated today by better rations.

The range must supply or the feeders must provide breeder rations that will meet the requirements for body maintenance of the hen, supply the necessary nutrients for the production of eggs, and furnish all the essential nutrients in such liberal amounts that enough of each of them can be carried over into the hatching eggs to meet the demands of the growing embryos. In addition, the yolk of the egg in the abdomen of the newly hatched chick must still contain sufficient minerals, vitamins, proteins, and fats to maintain normal development until the chick is able to assimilate the nutrients from an intelligently compounded chick-starting ration.

The mineral requirements of breeding hens are not materially different from the require-

ments necessary in maintaining high production of commercial layers, with the possible exception of manganese. The amount of minerals added to a mash depends entirely on the knowledge of the necessary minerals already present from such ingredients as fish meal, meat scraps, milk, grains, and greens.

A very definite reduction in hatchability of eggs occurs on any ration deficient in manganese.—*Extension Bulletin 526, Oregon State College.*

## Illinois Feed Ass'n Will Meet

At Springfield, Ill., Oct. 2 and 3 the first annual meetings of the Illinois Feed Ass'n will be held in the Abraham Lincoln Hotel, with Pres. John White in the chair.

The Ass'n was formed in April at Urbana and already has over 400 paid up members, according to Lloyd Larson, executive sec'y.

## Cornell Nutrition Conference

The annual Nutrition Conference for feed manufacturers sponsored by the Departments of Animal and Poultry Husbandry and the School of Nutrition in co-operation with the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n will be held at the New York State College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y., Oct. 19-21, 1944. The program will be announced later. The committee in charge consists of G. F. Heuser, chairman; J. K. Loosli, F. B. Morrison, L. C. Norris, E. I. Robertson and K. L. Turk.

## Cobalt Deficiency in Dairy Cattle

Field and laboratory studies have been conducted at the Michigan Agricultural Experiment Station during the past three years on a nutritional deficiency disease of dairy cattle occurring during the late winter and early spring months which is characterized by a gradual loss of appetite for good hay and cereal grains. Many of the mature animals developed a morbid appetite and became emaciated and died. Both young and mature animals of both sexes were affected. Many deaths have been recorded on some farms but only occasional losses have occurred on other farms. In some sections of the state the calf losses have become of economic importance. An extreme variability of the incidence of this condition under apparently identical conditions was found from farm to farm and among cattle on the same farm.

All cases of extreme anemia, including the borderline cases, have had the symptoms completely alleviated and optimal response in the appetite of all of the animals occurred within one week by the administration of 5-15 mg. of cobalt per day. The only change that was made in the routine of feeding practice on all of the farms was the addition of a cobalt supplement.

The chief biochemical findings have been a marked reduction of hemoglobin in the blood of the severely affected animals and a slow response in hemoglobin regeneration even after a pronounced improvement in general condition was apparent. The slow response in hemoglobin regeneration may have been due to a rapid increase in blood volume resulting from a large increase in feed and water consumption. The hemoglobin level improved gradually after the continued feeding of cobalt but no high values were obtained which might indicate polycythemia.

The lack of condition and the low hemoglobin values found in the dairy cattle have been associated with a low concentration of cobalt in the home-grown hay and grains. The amount of cobalt found in the hay on the affected farms is approximately 50 per cent lower than that grown on unaffected farms.

## Pricing Mixed Feeds

Because there have been several questions raised on Amendment 7 of M.P.R. 378, covering mixed feeds, Jim McCormack, manager of the Pacific Northwest Feed Ass'n, has obtained from the Seattle regional office of the O.P.A. the following interpretation of that amendment:

Amendment 7 to MPR 378, effective June 19, 1944, has changed section 6 (a) (1) and section 7 (A) (1) in the following respects:

"These sections formerly read that the mixed feed manufacturer could include the maximum prices of the following ingredients in computing the costs of a mixed feed corn, linseed oil meal, cake and pellets, wheat mill feeds, rice milling by-products, fish meal or fish scrap, animal feedingstuffs, soybean, cottonseed, peanut oil meals, and cakes. Each of the foregoing ingredients is controlled by a specific regulation, and the maximum price of each was allowed as the cost in calculating the current prices of mixed feeds.

"Since practically all commodities which are used in mixed feeds are under specific price regulation, Amendment No. 7 to MPR 378 permits the mixed feed manufacturer to use the maximum price as established by the specific governing regulation.

"In addition to those ingredients indicated above, the following are now included: Barley, oats and grain sorghums (MPR 511); wheat (RMFR 487); feed screenings (MPR 417); oyster and clam shells (MPR 486) (produced outside of California, Oregon and Washington); malt dry grain (etc.) (MPR 526).

"NOTE: Alfalfa meal is not included with those commodities named immediately above. Alfalfa meal prices are subject to order No. G-6 under section 1499.18 (c) of the General Maximum Price Regulation. This commodity will continue to be computed in mixed feeds under section 6 (a) (2) and section 7 (a) (2) of MPR 378."

This presents a more favorable handling from a cost standpoint of such items as barley, oats, and grain sorghums than many of the trade had contemplated or understood.

## Feed Grain Supply for Coming Year

The 1944-45 supply of corn, oats, barley, and grain sorghums, including domestic production and carry-over, is tentatively estimated to be about 125 million tons, on the basis of July 1 conditions. This supply, if obtained, would be 17 million tons smaller than the record supply of 1942 and 7 million tons less than in 1943, but 1 million tons larger than the 1938-42 average. Carry-over of feed grains at the end of the 1943-44 crop year is now indicated to be about 12 million tons.

Considering the reductions now taking place in hog and poultry numbers, the 1944-45 domestic supply of feed grains may be equal to about 0.84 ton per grain-consuming animal unit on farms next January 1. This quantity would be about 9 per cent more per grain-consuming animal unit than in 1943-44, and only about 6 per cent less than the 1942-43 supply and 5 per cent less than the average for the 1938-42 period, when large feed reserves were being accumulated.

The 1944-45 supply of corn (production plus stocks Oct. 1), based on July 1 prospects, may total about 3,250 million bushels, nearly 200 million bushels smaller than the 1943-44 supply, but slightly larger than the 1938-42 average. The 1944-45 supply of oats (July year) is expected to be about 1 per cent under that of a year earlier but 1 per cent more than the 1938-42 average. The 1944-45 supply of barley (June year) is indicated to be 13 per cent smaller than for 1943-44 but only 5 per cent below the 1938-42 average. These estimated supplies of feed grains are from domestic production and carry-over, and do not take into consideration possible imports of oats and barley, or estimated quantities of wheat and rye that will be available for feeding during 1944-45.—U. S. D. A.



## Effect of Wheat Germ on Feeding Value

E. W. Crampton and G. C. Ashton report in *Scientific Agriculture* on the effects of wheat germ and corn germ on the feeding value of cereal grains for hogs.

The nutritive properties of the cereal grains are in part dependent on the composition of their embryo fractions, probably specifically with their content of members of the vitamin B complex. There appear to be differences between the germs of different cereal grains with respect to their nutritive properties.

Wheat germ has an especially high value in supplementing the endosperm of corn, barley or wheat. Because of the tendency of wheat germ to stimulate or facilitate synthesis and deposition of body fat from dietary carbohydrate, it seems possible that use might be made of this characteristic to regulate, to some extent, the utilization of the feed consumed by animals.

## Amendments to W.F.O. No. 9 —Meal

Besides the general provisions published on page 79 the following minor changes have been made in revision No. 3 of the War Food Order No. 9:

(g) *Inventory limitations.* (1) No person shall accept delivery of any protein meal which, together with his inventory of protein meal, would exceed the total tonnage of protein meal needed by such person to fill his manufacturing, sales or feeding requirements, as follows:

(i) Season's requirements for fish meal; and  
(ii) Ninety days' requirements for all other protein meal;

Except that:

(a) Any handler or mixed feed manufacturer may accept delivery of a single carload lot (as determined under regulations of the Office of Defense Transportation) of any protein meal if individual deliveries of carload lots are not made more frequently than similar deliveries to such person in the past;

(b) Any feeder may accept delivery at any time of not to exceed 2,000 pounds of any protein meal if individual deliveries are not made more frequently than similar deliveries to such persons in the past; and

(c) Any ranchman may accept delivery of protein meal in such amounts as are necessary to provide a readily available supply of protein meal for ranch feeding purposes and to make the most economical use of transportation facilities under regulations issued by the Office of Defense Transportation.

(2) The Director may prohibit any processor from building up an inventory of protein meal in excess of either the quantity produced by him during the last fifteen days in which he produced protein meal or his inventory of protein meal on the corresponding day of the feeding year 1941-1942, whichever is greater.

Paragraph (j) is amended to read:

(j) *Audits and inspections.* The Director shall be entitled to make such audit or inspection of the books, records and other writings, premises or stocks of protein meal, mixed feed and urea, of any person, and to make such investigations, as may be necessary or appropriate, in the Director's discretion, to the enforcement or administration of the provisions of this order.

Paragraph (k) is amended to read:

(k) *Records and reports.* Every person subject to this order shall maintain for not less than two years accurate records concerning his monthly production, sales, purchases, contracts for sale or purchase, deliveries and shipment of protein meal, mixed feed and urea. Any person receiving statements pursuant to paragraph (h) shall retain such statements on file for not less than two years. In addition, the Director shall

be entitled to obtain such information from, and require such reports and the keeping of such other records, by any person, as may be necessary or appropriate, in the Director's discretion, to the enforcement or administration of the provisions of this order.

Paragraph (q) (1) is amended to read:

(1) "Protein meal" means tankage, meat scrap, liver meal, fish meal, whale guano, corn gluten meal, and cake, meal or pellets derived from cottonseed, soybeans, peanuts, flaxseed, copra, sesame, babassu, ouricury, palm kernel and sunflower seed.

## Utilization of Fish Livers in Canada

Only four types of fish livers—halibut, ling cod, black cod, and red cod—were used in 1933 by the fishing industry in British Columbia, according to a report of the Dominion Department of Fisheries. The total take of livers in that year was 280,000 pounds, valued at \$56,000. But in 1943, 12 other kinds of livers also were being marketed, including dogfish, gray cod, soupfin sharks, mud sharks, ratfish, skates, salmon, and a few bass. About 6,600,000 pounds of livers were sold in 1943, which, with the oil produced from them, had a value of \$2,807,500.

The increase in quantity and value is attributable, primarily to the discovery of vitamins in fish livers, previously discarded as lacking in commercial value.

## Alfalfa for Breeding Ewes

Purdue University scientists have found dehydrated oat grass to have a high nutritive value as a roughage for breeding ewes as judged by growth, maintenance, and milk production and for the production of thrifty, rapidly growing lambs. It was found that 2.5 pounds of dehydrated alfalfa were required for good growth, maintenance and milk production of breeding ewes when the basal ration was composed of yellow corn and corn silage. Casein or cottonseed meal did not completely supplement the basal oat straw, corn, corn-silage ration for breeding ewes.

The water soluble fraction of alfalfa (pressed juice) was found to have definite nutritive value for breeding ewes. The deficiencies of the basal ration of oat straw, corn and corn silage were found to be protein, vitamin A and factors contained in the water soluble fraction of alfalfa.

## Additions to Lamb Fattening Ration

Briggs and Heller report in the *Journal of Agricultural Research* that in two digestion trials in each of which 8 lambs were used, substitution of black-strap molasses for at least one-half the corn in lamb-fattening ration lowered the coefficients of apparent digestibility for protein, fat and nitrogen-free extract an appreciable amount. Sucrose used to replace molasses reduced the digestion of each of these nutrients in the rations.

The addition of corn sirup resulted in a lowered coefficient of digestion for protein, fat and fiber but did not particularly alter the digestion of nitrogen-free extract. The addition of potassium salts to a ration lowered the utilization of all nutrients slightly, but only the apparent digestion of crude fiber was lowered a significant amount.

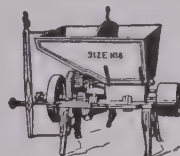
Since the salts decrease the digestion of the ration less than blackstrap molasses, it appears

that these salts can be only partly responsible for the general depression of digestibility resulting from the heavy feeding of molasses. Limited work on the tolerance of lambs for blackstrap molasses indicates that lambs can utilize the product at a level of 10 per cent of the ration more efficiently than at a level of 25 per cent.

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## Hay Movement in July

Receipts and shipments of hay at the various markets during July, compared with July, 1943, in tons, were:

|               | Receipts |       | Shipments |       |
|---------------|----------|-------|-----------|-------|
|               | 1944     | 1943  | 1944      | 1943  |
| Baltimore ... | 166      |       |           |       |
| Chicago ..... | 2,323    | 1,504 | 277       | 914   |
| Ft. Worth...  | 891      |       | 1,078     |       |
| Kansas City.. | 8,442    | 8,748 | 5,904     | 5,634 |
| Seattle ..... | 1,177    | 1,320 |           |       |



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By WALTER C. BERGER, chief of Feed Management Branch, W.F.A. before  
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It has been estimated that for the 1944 season very close to 90 per cent of all baby chicks for flock replacement, and practically all chicks for commercial broilers, will have been produced by commercial hatcherymen. Holding this key position, the hatchery group is a vital factor in planning for production ahead. Through your help we can determine approximately the number of hens which will end up in the laying houses, and the number of "meat birds" which will be produced.

Main job of my particular branch of W.F.A. is to help producers plan their operations so that their production can be balanced with the available feed supplies, and to work out plans for the most efficient distribution and use of our feed resources.

By the middle of May we could see that there were going to be about enough chicks hatched by June 15 to supply all the pullets needed for replacement purposes in laying flocks, up to the number that we could safely plan to carry from a feed supply standpoint. You hatcherymen are to be congratulated on the way in which you voluntarily responded to the suggestions we made at that time. Even during May, you started a sharp cut-back in the number of eggs set.

PLANNING FOR 1945.—The adjustments which the poultry industry has made in recent weeks, and is still making, are very important. The time has come to move quickly toward better balance with feed supplies, and the adjustments have helped to ease the current situation. I realize that what you really want today, however, is the over-all picture and all the information you can get to help in planning for your 1945 hatchery season. It will soon be time for you to make arrangements for your breeding flocks for next year's operations.

Frankly, it simply is not possible to fill in the whole picture at this time. We are faced with too many uncertainties—too many factors which are variable. What will be the final figures on this year's feed production? What will be the effective demand for your finished prod-

uct—eggs and poultry? We have no crystal ball, and cannot draw complete blueprints now.

MANY UNCERTAINTIES.—Because of the many uncertainties, we shall have to analyze the situation as we go along, making recommendations from time to time in line with developments. Later this fall, we shall know more about the number of layers we can carry in flocks next year, and we plan to pass on the facts to you promptly. By the very nature of the poultry business, it is subject to more rapid adjustments than are possible for any other class of livestock production. This underscores the need for industry and government to work very closely together.

After the 1936 drought, we began building large reserve stocks of feed grain in the Ever-Normal Granary. In other words, from 1937 through 1941 we were producing more feed grains than we were using, and were therefore able to build a stockpile each year—stockpiles stored against a time of need.

RESERVES OF FEED GRAIN.—These reserves of feed grain made possible the record-breaking livestock production of the last two years. Without them we never could have carried thru the wartime food production schedules. We have, of course, also had record and near-record current production of feed during the last two or three years. This production, plus the reserves, has carried the heaviest animal unit production the country has ever known.

During the crop years just before the war, from October to October of 1937-38 thru 1940-41, we used an average of about 103 million tons of feed concentrates each year for poultry and livestock. This included feed grains and by-product feeds. In 1941-42, the total went up to just over 120 million tons. Then for 1942-43 it pumped to nearly 148 million tons, and the estimate for the current year (1943-44) is about 143 millions tons.

In spite of the fact that current feed production has also been very high for these same years, the tremendous gains in livestock numbers drew heavily on the reserves. In 1942-43 we used about 14 million tons of feed grains from reserves and stockpiles, and from imports. During this current feeding year, it is estimated that we will use about 18 million tons from these sources. But we shouldn't count on using reserves next year. Good crop prospects and downward adjustments for some classes of livestock in recent weeks have eased the current situation, but we cannot get away from the fact that the emergency reserves have been exhausted, when we think about next year.

THE LIVESTOCK SITUATION.—Taking all livestock together, we find that there were 133.4 million grain consuming animal units on hand Jan. 1, 1941. The total went up to 143 million on Jan. 1, 1942; to 159.6 million on Jan. 1, 1943; to 170.8 Jan. 1, 1944.

Cattle (other than milk cows) used 17.1 million tons of feed concentrates in the 1942-43 feeding year, as compared with 21.9 million tons for milk cows, 30.1 million tons for poultry, and 59.2 million tons for hogs.

Hogs eat more grain than any other class of livestock, and during the last two years have used even a larger portion of the total supply than usual. The quantity of grain fed to hogs during the current feeding year will be equivalent to about 2.1 billion bushels of corn, or nearly 70 per cent of the 1943 corn crop.

There were 83.8 million head of hogs on hand Jan. 1, 1944, as compared with 54.2 million head on Jan. 1, 1941. It was obvious that hog adjustments would have to be given great consideration in any effort to get livestock production into better balance with feed supplies. The goals set last fall, state by state, recognized

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this and called for sharp downward adjustments for this year, with the total pig crop suggested at a little over 100 million head. Some of us expressed the belief last spring that a 1944 pig crop of around 95 million head would be about all we should count on, in view of the feed supply situation.

As a matter of fact, the latest Bureau of Agricultural Economics pig report shows that hog producers have planned even greater adjustments than these. A 1944 pig crop of just under 88 million head, based on spring farrowing reports and farmers' breeding intentions for fall pigs, was estimated. This would be 28 per cent below the all-time records of 121,696,000 in 1943, but still 12,600,000 above the ten-year (1933-42) average. Heavy marketings, and at more nearly normal weights than last year, have also added to the adjustment trend. Hog producers are doing their part in the necessary effort to reach an effective balance between production and available feed supplies.

The number of dairy cows on hand Jan. 1, 1944, was 27.6 million head, as compared with the 25.5 million on Jan. 1, 1941. Because of the urgent need for dairy products, both at home and for shipment abroad, it is generally agreed that dairy production should be held at or even slightly above the present high levels. Even tho it was at record levels in 1943, milk production was only 14 per cent above the 1935-39 pre-war average. This industry has not had the rate of war-time increase which marks most other leading classes of livestock, and at no time during the war period has dairy production reached the full demand from military, Lend-Lease, and civilian consumers. The 1944 production goals called for no cut-backs in dairy production, but dairy farmers are making a contribution to feed conservation through careful culling of low producers and good all-around management practices.

All cattle on Jan. 1, 1944, numbered 82.2 million head, as compared with 71.4 million on Jan. 1, 1941. The goals for 1944 called for a general reduction to about 77 million head. With an estimated 1944 calf crop of approximately 33.5 million, total cattle slaughter would have to be around 36 million head this year in order to get down to the number recommended in the goals for next January. The rate of slaughter so far in the year has been less than the rate farmers and ranchers had in mind when the 1944 goals were set, but it has been high enough to indicate some downward adjustment in total cattle numbers. Slaughtering capacity has been utilized close to the limit, and the slaughter rate has been well above the 1943 rate. The extent of the total downward adjustment will, of course, depend on the slaughter for the rest of the year.

POULTRY are the second largest users of feed concentrates among the major livestock groups, and they have also had the second highest percentage increase in feed use during the war years. The average number of hens and pullets on hand on Jan. 1 during the pre-war years 1937-41 was 377 million. This number went up to 426 million Jan. 1, 1942; 488 million Jan. 1, 1943; 515 million Jan. 1, 1944.

Goals called for downward adjustment this year, and I have already mentioned the fine progress the industry has been making recently in getting production into better balance with feed supplies. The poultry industry and the W.F.A. recommended these adjustments when the goals were established last fall. If we had gotten the adjustments earlier in the feeding year, particularly with laying hens, we could have avoided some of the later difficulties. Broiler adjustments didn't come soon enough either, with the result that a good deal of scarce feed was used up. The goals asked for a cut-back to January, 1943, levels in number of layers to be in flocks on Jan. 1, 1944. Instead, as you know, we had about 5 per cent more than this number. The goals also called for a 16 per cent cut-back from a year earlier in broiler production. We didn't get this either. The result was that more feed supplies were used than counted on. And I don't need to

mention the fact that we had plenty of eggs during the flush season.

The recent voluntary co-operation of the hatchery industry, however, has been very gratifying. The latest reports from the Bureau of Agricultural Economics tell what has happened.

**POULTRY AND EGGS.**—The Poultry and Egg Situation report, issued by B.A.E. late in June, showed that the number of eggs set in May was down 49 per cent from a year earlier, and that June 1 orders for chicks for later delivery were 72 per cent smaller. This held for all producing regions in the country. This same report showed a high rate of culling from flocks during April and May, contrasted with a relatively low rate of culling in the early months of the year. The report also estimated that 17 per cent fewer chickens would be raised this year than in 1943, and indicated that there would be from 8 to 10 per cent fewer layers on hand next Jan. 1 than a year earlier.

The June Hatchery Production report, issued by B.A.E. on July 15, showed the number of chicks produced by commercial hatcheries in June to be the lightest since June, 1939. June chicks totaled 69 million as compared with 197 million in June last year—a decrease of 65 per cent. Eggs set in June were 73 per cent less than the number set in June, 1943, and 75 per cent fewer chicks were booked on July 1 than a year earlier. B.A.E. also reported that many hatcheries had been closed since the latter part of May. Chick production for the first six months of 1944 was one billion and 35 million—a decrease of 19.8 per cent from the same period last year.

The general crop report as of July 1 this year, issued by the U.S.D.A. Crop Reporting Board on July 10, showed that there were 587 million chicks and young chickens of this year's hatching on farms July 1—19 per cent less than a year ago. The number of young chickens on farms decreased by 22 million birds, or 4 per cent, from June 1 to July 1, compared with an increase of 8 per cent during the same months last year. There was a reduction in numbers in all regions of the country.

**THE CULLING PROGRAM.**—There is one phase of the current adjustment trend which worries me somewhat. The laying flock culling program had been going along quite satisfactorily during the early summer months. However, recently we have been getting some private reports which indicate that this pro-

gram is not now being carried out at the rate necessary to meet our objectives. It is still important that the culling program be continued. In addition to the feed problem, which, as you know, is my chief concern administratively, there is another angle to this question of planning poultry production ahead which we must not overlook. I refer to the question of markets for poultry products. We have had several new and unusual markets during recent years, and it would be well to remember that these are "unusual" markets. They will not be with us always.

Our civilian population consumed an average annual total of 298 eggs in the pre-war years 1935-39. In 1940, '41 and '42 per capita

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Poultry Journals.



consumption ranged from 311 to 316 eggs each year. The number jumped to 344 eggs in 1943, and to an estimated 353 for 1944—an all-time record. Shortages of red meats and other competing products have resulted in a poultry and egg demand far greater than normal. Our total production in 1944 is estimated at about 440 eggs per capita, as compared with 308 for the 1935-39 average.

Army and Lend-Lease demands have also added new markets. Lend-Lease came into the picture first in 1941. Then the British called for more eggs in 1942, and Russian needs came along. By this time we were in the war, and Army demands began to be felt. The United States Army provides at least an egg a day per man—about 65 eggs more a year for each serviceman than he would eat in civilian life.

**MORE ADJUSTING NECESSARY.**—From the feed point of view, we are sure that 1945 poultry production will have to be adjusted to levels below the record highs of the last year or two. It looks now as tho we should have not less than a 10 per cent reduction in the number of layers in flocks next Jan. 1, as compared with Jan. 1, 1944. This would be in line with the adjustments the industry is making now, as reported by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. In other words, we seem to be riding pretty well—on the right track to get the adjustments that will be best for next year, as well as for the rest of this season—if we keep up the necessary adjustment efforts. With carryover reserves of feed grains down as low as they should go, the livestock production we can carry next year will depend very directly on this year's final crop totals. We must know more about this, and about the effect of current poultry and livestock adjustments on feed supplies, before chick goals are set for next spring. A guess now, and merely a guess for the reasons just outlined, is that plans for next year's chick production may call for a level

about in line with what you are doing this year. And we do know that the emphasis should be kept on early production—chicks hatched at the time when they are most efficient, with pullets ready to go into the laying houses early in the fall.

## Revision of Federal Corporate Tax Law

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted by the Grocery Manufacturers of America, Inc., in convention assembled:

WHEREAS, the major economic problem confronting our country in peacetime, is an expansion of business in the key field of production, sufficient then to employ our people at adequate pay and effective then to provide them with satisfactory standards of living.

Whereas, a fundamental condition to the solution of this problem is a constructive revision of the federal corporate tax law, because it now contains basic restraints on normal investment, enterprise and expansion, in business production;

The Grocery Manufacturers of America, Inc., in convention assembled, hereby recommends that:

Congress at once plan a constructive revision of the federal corporate tax law, for immediate adoption when the war ends, which is consistent with balancing the federal budget and amortizing the federal debt in peacetime.

Such revision of this law include the following (among other) provisions: (1) a repeal of its drastic 95% excess profits tax, which is today the greatest brake on the normal expansion of business production; (2) a substantial reduction of its heavy 40% income tax, as a stimulant to the expansion of business production; (3) the addition of appropriate tax incentives for the expansion of business production; (4) the elimination of every miscellaneous provision which bars the expansion of business production or interferes with its sound and economical operation; and (5) the further elimination of every provision which is unfair to the business of production, e.g., the tax exemption of competing business organizations.

## D.D.T. Insecticide Not Yet Available

Dichloro-diphenyl trichlorethane is not a natural product. It is an organic chemical made by synthesis. Altho first made in Strasbourg 70 years ago it was not until 1939 that its effect in killing insects was discovered.

There is no need for insecticide dealers, farmers, and Victory gardeners to make inquiry regarding sources of supply, as D.D.T. is not yet available for civilian use.

It is being tested now by Purdue research entomologists and also by numerous federal and experiment station workers. Many additional tests will have to be made before the material can be recommended as an agricultural insecticide.

When the potato crop of Switzerland was threatened by the Colorado beetle, which had been introduced from America, a firm of chemical dye makers, the J. R. Geigy Co., of Basle, Switzerland, supplied the farmers with commercial quantities of D.D.T. and saved the crop in 1939.

Quantities for testing were sent to the New York office of the firm and to the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. Four firms have gone into the production of D.D.T. in co-operation with Geigy & Co., one of them, the Cincinnati Chemical Works, at Norwood, O., beginning in May, 1943. The government is taking the entire output.

So powerful is it that after a wall has been sprayed no insect will rest there for three months.

A small container released in a tent in the jungle will kill all insects in it and keep others out, leaving soldiers to sleep in peace.

Cottonseed flour and peanut flour have been exempted from price control, effective June 28.



### White's Livex NATURAL RIBOFLAVIN SUPPLEMENT DERIVED FROM ANIMAL LIVERS

#### Check the Advantages of Livex

- ✓ Guaranteed to contain not less than 250 micrograms (gamma) riboflavin per gram (113,400 gamma per pound).
- ✓ Vitamin values obtained from animal livers by a bacterial fermentation process.
- ✓ Processed entirely from natural materials.
- ✓ Provides an easy, simple way for distributing riboflavin uniformly in feeds.
- ✓ Dry, free-flowing, will not lump or cake.
- ✓ Economical—saves on freight as only small amounts are required for each ton of feed.

The pile of livers shown above illustrates the natural source of this product. When these are acted upon by bacterial fermentation, the riboflavin content is increased materially. White's LIVEX is thus made possible. Guaranteed to contain not less than 250 micrograms (gamma) riboflavin per gram... 113,400 per pound. It is approximately ten times as potent in riboflavin as good grades of milk by-products and dehydrated alfalfa leaf meals. Produced with the same care and laboratory control that assure the quality of White's Pharmaceutical Products, LIVEX will fortify poultry and swine feeds with adequate amounts of natural riboflavin at low cost.

**White's Livex**

WHITE LABORATORIES, INC. Newark 2 N. J.

Guaranteed by the Makers of CLO-TRATE Vitamin A and D Products

## Grain Receiving Books

**Grain Receiving Register** for recording loads of grain received from farmers. It contains 200 pages of ledger paper 8½x13½ inches, capacity for 3,200 loads. Some enter loads as received, others assign a page to each farmer, while others assign sections to different grains. Bound in strong board covers, canvas back. Headings of columns are: "Date, Name, Kind of Grain, Gross, Tare, Net, Bushels, Pounds, Price, Amount, Remarks." Weight, 2½ lbs. Order Form 12AA. Price \$2.75, plus postage.

**Wagon Loads Received** has columns headed: "Month, Day, Name, Kind, Gross and Tare, Net Pounds, Bushels, Pounds, Price, Dollars and Cents, Remarks." Contains 200 pages of ledger paper size 9½x12 inches, providing spaces for 4,000 loads. Bound in heavy boards with strong cloth covers and keratol corners and back. Weight, 2 lbs. Order Form 380. Price, \$2.75, plus postage.

**Receiving and Stock Book** is arranged to keep each kind of grain in separate column so each day's receipts may be easily totaled. It contains 200 pages linen ledger paper size 9½x12 inches, ruled for records of 4,000 loads. Well bound in black cloth and keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, 2½ lbs. Order Form 321. Price \$2.75, plus postage.

**Grain Receiving Ledger** has 200 pages linen ledger paper and 28-page index, 8½x13½ inches, numbered and ruled for 44 entries. Well bound in pebble cloth with keratol back and corners. Weight, 3 lbs. Order Form 43. Price, \$3.35, plus postage.

**Grain Scale Book** is designed to assign separate pages to each farmer and their names can be indexed so their accounts can be quickly located. It contains 252 numbered pages and 28-page index, of high grade linen ledger paper 10½x15½ inches. Each page will accommodate 41 wagonloads. Well bound with heavy board covers with cloth sides and keratol back and corners. Weight, 4½ lbs. Order Form 28. Price \$4.50, plus postage.

## Grain & Feed Journals CONSOLIDATED

327 South La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.



## New Soybean Processing Contracts

The new soybean processing contracts allow the crusher one cent more margin than was specified in 1943 for outside storage costs and increase in price above the support level.

The crusher will be required to buy beans instead of depending on the Commodity Credit Corporation to supply him. Crushers may sell beans to the C.C.C. at \$2.04 for green and yellow and \$1.84 for brown, black and mixed beans. This is 24 cents per bushel higher than in the 1943 contracts.

Special contracts are provided for solvent plants and for soybeans grown in the southern states.

## Vitamin Action of Yellow Corn

Feeding experiments made with weanling pigs are reported by J. Jespersen, in Chemical Abstracts. Yellow corn has distinct vitamin action; in the amount of 25 per cent of the energy food, it bettered the health condition of the animals and caused in 21 of 22 experimental groups a greater growth with fewer feed units per kilogram of growth. Alfalfa meal (with approx. 200 mg. carotene/kg) and silage from alfalfa have similar effects. Four drops of oil emulsion (100,000 I. U. vitamin A per g.) daily per suckling pig shows a definite vitamin action, but does not have as certain a result as corn and alfalfa meal. Three cc. of carotene oil (1200 I. U. vitamin A per cc.) daily per pig increased significantly the daily growth and decreased the no. of feed units per kilogram of growth in experimental groups on a diet low in biologic value.

## Misrepresenting of Feed

Puritan Laboratories, Des Moines, Ia., have agreed with the Federal Trade Commission to desist from referring to its product, Min-A-Lak, as a dry yeast culture feed or as a yeast supplement, or representing that the yeast contained in it will promote appetite, increase assimilation, aid digestion, protect the body from nerve disease or be conducive to normal reproduction.

The respondent agrees to cease representing that Min-A-Lak, because of the following ingredients: Hardwood ash—will be effective in toning up the system; salt—aids digestion; sulphur—will act as a tonic or help tone up the system; iron, copper and manganese—can be depended upon to keep the blood stream healthy; iodine—will be effective in promoting health or heart action; milk whey—is effective in the prevention or cure of coccidiosis.

## Practical Suggestions for Farm Storage

Every country grain buyer is personally interested in safer farm storage for grain because the better the condition of grain hauled to his elevator the greater the market value of his receipts and the smaller the discounts on his shipments to central markets.

In a special bulletin R. C. Shipman, extension agricultural engineer at Purdue University, recommends that such buildings be inspected and reconditioned to meet the following requirements:

Foundations, floors and walls should be strong enough to withstand the lateral and downward pressures of the grain. Footings should have at least 15 square feet of bearing for each 50 bushels of wheat.

The roof should be tight to keep out rain and the floor should protect the grain from ground water.

Walls should be tight and smooth to keep out rain water and to permit effective fumigation for destruction of grain-damaging insects.

Adequate barriers should be provided to prevent damage to grain by rodents, birds, farm

livestock, or other thieves. Floors 18 inches above ground and footings so arranged as to permit access of cats and dogs are effective in discouraging the harbouring of rats.

## Phosphorus Supplement for Soybean Meal Ration

The omission of supplementary phosphorus from chicken rations containing no animal protein resulted in depressed growth and reduced bone ash altho abundant vitamin D was present. The amounts of calcium and phosphorus in the diet were adequate for normal bone development but the phosphorus was supplied chiefly in the form of phytin from the cereals present and was therefore relatively unavailable to the chick. The results indicated that a certain amount of non-phytin phosphorus is required for normal growth and bone development, according to G. F. Heuser and others of Cornell.

## Feed Movement in July

Receipts and shipments of feed at the various markets during July compared with July, 1943, in tons, were:

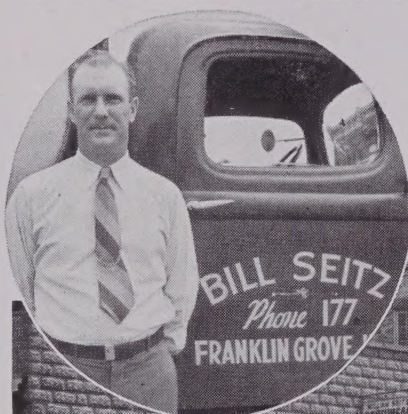
|                | Receipts |        | Shipments |        |
|----------------|----------|--------|-----------|--------|
|                | 1944     | 1943   | 1944      | 1943   |
| Baltimore ...  | 4,430    | 4,784  | ...       | ...    |
| Chicago .....  | 34,390   | 39,076 | 53,624    | 60,401 |
| Kansas City... | 2,070    | 5,160  | 30,690    | 35,940 |
| Milwaukee .... | 510      | 460    | 18,840    | 13,060 |

New York, N. Y.—The Northeastern Poultry Producers Council will hold its 9th convention Aug. 16 to 18 at the Hotel New Yorker. Special poultry industry movies will be shown throughout the exposition. Among the speakers will be Walter C. Berger of the W.F.A., Homer Huntington, Chicago, manager of the Poultry and Egg National Board, and members of the faculties of the New York and the New Jersey Colleges of Agriculture.

## BUILDS PROFITABLE BUSINESS with FORDS Portable Feed Mills

**BILL SEITZ**

Franklin Grove, Illinois



Bill Seitz's fleet of 3 FORDS Portable Mills and one delivery truck—shown here in front of his feed store—serves more than 400 regular customers.

Back in 1931 when times were tough, Bill Seitz of Franklin Grove, Illinois (population 800) set out with a FORDS Portable Mill to see if he could sell this new service. Bill soon found it didn't take much "selling", for farmers quickly saw the advantages of having their feeds ground RIGHT ON THE FARM. In spite of hard times then, Bill's new business quickly took hold. In 1938 he added another FORDS Portable, AND STILL ANOTHER in 1943.

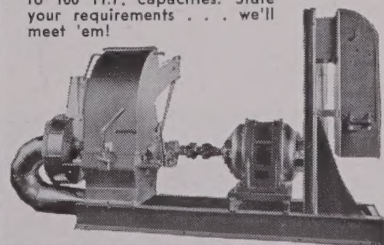
"One man can operate a FORDS Portable, and they sure do good grinding," Bill says. "They're a big help in selling supplements, and bring a lot of business to the store, too."

Bill's experiences are typical of hundreds of other feed dealers in all sections of the country. Would you, too, like to know how you can greatly enlarge your present grinding and feed sales volume? Then . . .

Write for complete details and low prices.

## FORDS STATIONARY HAMMERMILL

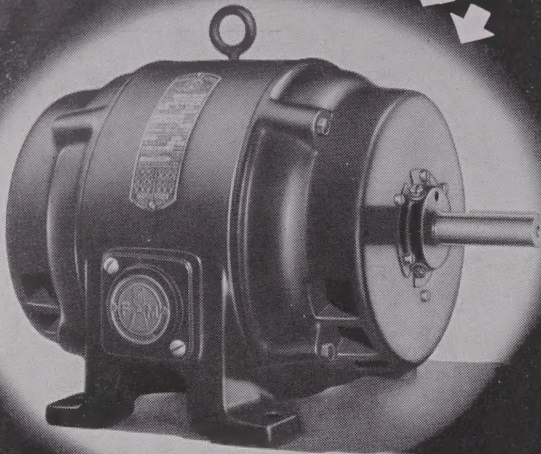
Fully meets every requirement of the mixed feed dealer. Heavy duty, long-lasting, 25 to 100 H.P. capacities. State your requirements . . . we'll meet 'em!



**MYERS-SHERMAN CO., 1707 12th St., Streator, Ill.**



# Copperspun ROTOR



## A Challenge to the Future In Perfect Motor Design

Here is the new Fairbanks-Morse general purpose, continuous duty motor—designed for the future—available now! Never have more stamina, versatility, and protection been built into a motor housing!

### NOTE THESE FEATURES

- It is a 40° C. Motor.
- It is a protected motor.
- It has an optional conduit box assembly.
- It has cross-flow ventilation.
- It has ball bearings — sealed-in and protected.
- It has exclusive Fairbanks-Morse COPPERSPUN ROTOR.



This new motor must be seen to be appreciated. Write Fairbanks, Morse & Co., Fairbanks-Morse Building, Chicago 5, Illinois.

**FAIRBANKS-MORSE**

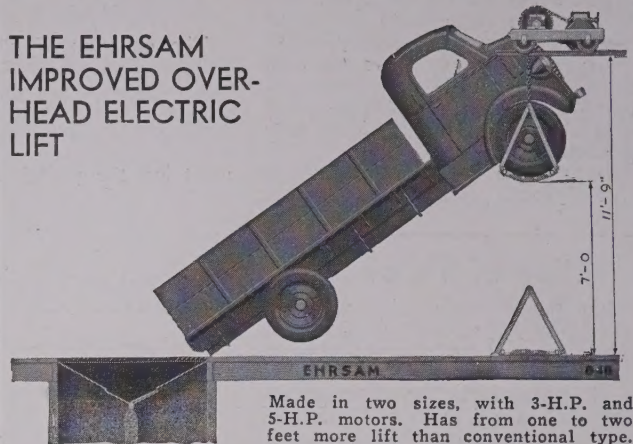
DIESEL ENGINES  
PUMPS  
MOTORS  
GENERATORS  
RAILROAD EQUIPMENT



**Motors**

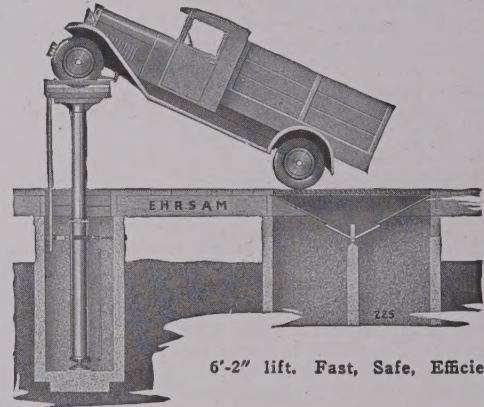
## EHR SAM TRUCK LIFTS

THE EHR SAM  
IMPROVED OVER-  
HEAD ELECTRIC  
LIFT



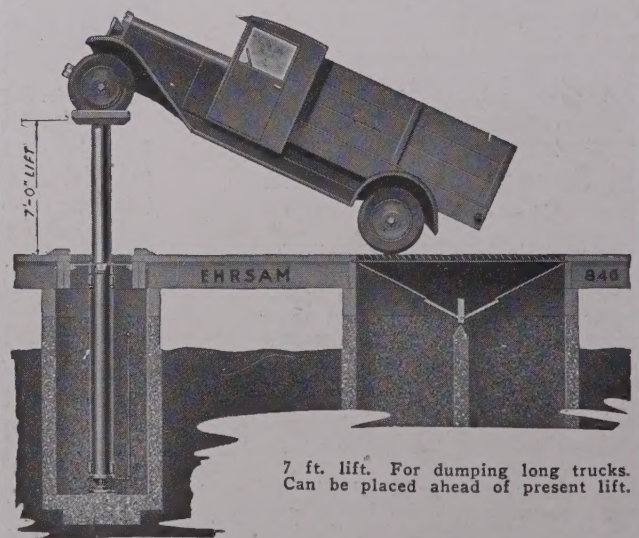
Made in two sizes, with 3-H.P. and 5-H.P. motors. Has from one to two feet more lift than conventional type.

### THE EHR SAM STD. PNEUMATIC LIFT



6'-2" lift. Fast, Safe, Efficient.

### THE EHR SAM STYLE B PNEUMATIC LIFT



7 ft. lift. For dumping long trucks. Can be placed ahead of present lift.

**THE J. B. EHR SAM & SONS MFG. CO.**  
ENTERPRISE, KANSAS